THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IN MEMORIAM

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Martyr-President of the United States.

"He Lives in the Hearts of the People."

MEMORIAL CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

Heads of the Nation Do Honor to His Memory.

ORATION BY HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

AN ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE EULOGIUM.

The Eminent Historian Places the Heart Tribute of the People on the Great American Martyr's Tomb.

APPEARANCE OF THE AUDITORIUM

Scenes and Incidents of the Occasion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 12.

The city is crowded unusually to-day. A great many persons from a distance have arrived during the past twenty-four hours, in the hope of obtaining admission to the celebration; but as each Congressman and Senator has but two tickets, only the favored few can be present. The Capitol grounds have been filled with people all the morning. These will be regaled this afternoon with music from the rotunda by the Marine Band.

The floor of the House of Representatives is reserved especially for the President, Cabinet, and members of Congress, and it will have to contain nearly two thousand persons.

The galleries will accommodate about fifteen hundred persons, and only that number of tickets will be issued.

The Hon. George Bancroft, orator of the occasion, has been and is the guest of President Johnson. He has been unable to receive visitors, so busy has he been in preparing this eulogium.

Those who have seen it pronounce it the ablest effort of the great historian's life; and none doubt that it will be a tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln worthy of, and acceptable, to the American people.

Mr. Bancroft has labored incessantly for several weeks in the composition of the oration, which embraces a succinct account of the martyr's life and public services, observations on the great acts and ideas leading to the development of his wonderful genius, his eminent social qualities, his religious convictions and hopes, and ending with a panegyrical peroration of great beauty of diction, classical construction, and patriotic impressiveness. It will be telegraphed in full as it falls from the lips of the orator, the Congressional wires being used from the Capitol for that purpose.

The following order is being carried out in full, and there is but little trouble experienced.

Order of Arrangements.

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 12th to all except the members of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended, under the joint resolution of Congress, by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries issued by the chairman of the joint committee of arrangements. The doorkeepers will have imperative orders to admit no one before 10 o'clock, except members of Congress, and no one after that hour who does not exhibit either a letter of invitation or a ticket of admission.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations have been extended, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:—

The President of the United States will be seated in front of the Speaker's table.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President on the right of the Speaker's table.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats next to the Supreme Court, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The heads of departments will occupy seats next to the President, on the left of the Speaker's table.

Officers of the army and navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats next to the heads of departments on the left of the Speaker's table.

Assistant heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the heads of departments.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court.

The heads of bureaus in the departments will occupy seats directly in the rear of the officers of the army and navy.

Representatives will occupy seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited, and reserving four rows of seats on either side of the main aisle for Senators.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who will be provided with tickets of admission to that gallery.

The galleries on either side of the hall will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, provided with tickets, until half-past eleven o'clock. The front gallery at ten o'clock, and the ladies' galleries after half-past eleven o'clock, will be open to all holders of tickets. The doorkeepers will be instructed not to admit any person unprovided with a ticket, and to collect the tickets from those who enter the galleries.

The reporters' gallery will be reserved strictly for those reporters entitled to admission into the reporters' galleries of the Senate and of the House, who will be furnished with tickets of admission. The reporters for the *Congressional Globe* in the Senate and in the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the Clerk's table.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band, stationed in the upper vestibule, will perform appropriate music, ceasing when the exercises are to be commenced.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and after prayer and the reading of the journal, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, following their President *pro tempore* and their Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms. On reaching the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Senators will take the seats reserved for them on the right and left of the main aisle.

The President *pro tempore* will occupy the Speaker's chair. The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at his left. The chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the right and left of the presiding officers of their respective Houses.

The orator of the day, Hon. George Bancroft, will occupy a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor at the right and the left of the Speaker's platform.

All being in readiness, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, will call the two Houses of Congress to order.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The presiding officer will then introduce to the audience the Hon. George Bancroft, of New York, who will deliver the memorial address.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate.

On the conclusion of the benediction, the Senators, following their President *pro tempore* and the Secretary, and preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber; and the President of the United States, the orator of the day, and those present by invitation on the floor of the House, will withdraw.

The Marine Band, stationed in the rotunda, will, after the Senate shall have returned to the Senate Chamber, perform national airs. The Capitol will then be open to the public.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House, and the Doorkeeper of the House, are charged with the execution of these arrangements.

SOLOMON FOOT,
Chairman on the part of the Senate.
E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman on the part of the House.

ORATION

OF THE

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,

THE HISTORIAN,

BY REQUEST OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

IN THE

Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States,

ON

Monday, February 12, 1866.

After the confusion of entering had been quieted, and the assemblage called to order by the Hon. Solomon Foot, the Hon. George Bancroft proceeded to deliver the following oration:

Senators, Representatives, of America:

GOD IN HISTORY.

That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power which is from the beginning hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever effecting its will, though mortals may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness. Kings are lifted up or thrown down, nations come and go, republics flourish and wither, dynasties pass away like a tale that is told; but nothing is by chance, though men in their ignorance of causes may think so. The deeds of time are governed, as well as judged, by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable omnipotence which plants its foot on all the centuries, and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people, or for mankind, to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution; those whose plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human devices; and all hearts and all understandings, most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

In the fulness of time a republic rose up in the wilderness of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there was of good in the systems of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. With the deepest sentiment of faith fixed in her inmost nature she disenthralled religion from bondage to temporal power, that her worship might be worship only in spirit and in truth. The wisdom which had passed from India through Greece, with what Greece had added of her own; the jurisprudence of Rome; the mediæval municipalities, the Teutonic method of representation; the political experience of England; the benignant wisdom of the expositors of the law of nature and of nations in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest influence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she cleft it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all the experience of past human life, she compiled a perennial political philosophy, the primordinal principles of national ethics. The wise men of Europe sought the best government in a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; and America went behind these names to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them harmoniously in the free commonwealth which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men. She entrusted the guardianship of established rights to law, the movements of reform to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconciliation of both.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Republics had heretofore been limited to small cantons or cities and their dependencies; America, doing that of which the like had not before been known upon the earth, or believed by kings and statesmen to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspices the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its boughs were like the goodly cedars, and reached unto both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went out into all the lands of the earth; from her the human race drew hope.

PROPHECIES ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY.

Neither hereditary monarchy nor hereditary aristocracy planted itself on our soil; the only hereditary condition that fastened itself upon us was servitude. Nature works in sincerity, and is ever true to its law. The bee hives honey, the viper distils poison; the vine stores its juices, and so do the poppy and the upas. In like manner, every thought and every action ripens its seed, each in its kind. In the individual man, and still more in a nation, a just idea gives life, and progress, and glory; a false conception portends disaster, shame, and death. A hundred and twenty years ago, a West Jersey Quaker wrote:—"This trade of importing slaves is a dark gloominess hanging over the land; the consequences will be grievous to posterity." At the North the growth of slavery was arrested by natural causes; in the region nearest the tropics it throve rankly, and worked itself into the organism of the rising States. Virginia stood between the two; with soil, and climate, and resources demanding free labor, and yet capable of the profitable employment of the slave. She was the land of great statesmen; and they saw the danger of her being whelmed under the rising flood in time to struggle against the delusions of avarice and pride. Ninety-four years ago, the Legislature of Virginia addressed the British King, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great inhumanity," was opposed to the "security and happiness" of their constituents, "would in time have the most destructive influence," and endanger their very existence." And the King answered them, that "upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical Britain," wrote Franklin in behalf of Virginia, "to pride thyself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coasts, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many hundreds of thousands are dragged into a slavery that is entailed on their posterity." "A serious view of this subject," said Patrick Henry in 1773, "gives a gloomy prospect to future times." In the same year George Mason wrote to the Legislature of Virginia:—"The laws of impartial Providence may avenge our injustice upon our posterity." In Virginia, and in the Continental Congress, Jefferson, with the approval of Edmund Pendleton, branded the slave-trade as piracy; and he fixed in the Declaration of Independence, as the corner-stone of America—"All men are created equal, with an inalienable right to liberty." On the first organization of temporary governments for the continental domain, Jefferson, but for the default of New Jersey, would, in 1784, have consecrated every part of that territory to freedom. In the formation of the national constitution Virginia, opposed by a part of New England, vainly struggled to abolish the slave-trade at once and forever; and when the ordinance of 1787 was introduced by Nathan Dane, without the clause prohibiting slavery, it was through the favorable disposition of Virginia and the South that the clause of Jefferson was restored, and the whole Northwestern Territory—all the territory that then belonged to the nation—was reserved for the labor of freemen.

DESPAIR OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The hope prevailed in Virginia that the abolition of the slave-trade would bring with it the gradual abolition of slavery; but the expectation was doomed to disappointment. In supporting incipient measures for emancipation, Jefferson encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wrestlings, the words that broke from him, "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, that His justice cannot sleep forever," were words of despair. It was the desire of Washington's heart that Virginia should remove slavery by a public act; and as the prospects of a general emancipation grew more and more dim, he, in utter hopelessness of the action of the State, did all that he could by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Good and true men had, from the days of 1776, thought of colonizing the negro in the home of his ancestors.

But the idea of colonization was thought to increase the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accomplished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. Madison, who in early life disliked slavery so much that he wished "to depend as little as possible on the labor of slaves;" Madison, who held that where slavery exists "the republican theory becomes fallacious;" Madison, who in the last years of his life would not consent to the annexation of Texas, lest his countrymen should fill it with slaves; Madison, who said "slavery is the greatest evil under which the nation labors—a portentous evil—an evil, moral, political, and economical—a sad blot on our free country," went mournfully into old age with the cheerless words: "No satisfactory plan has yet been devised for taking out the stain."

NEW VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

The men of the Revolution passed away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung should be condemned as inhuman, unwise, and unjust; in the throes of discontent at the self-reproach of their fathers, and blinded by the lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devised the theory that slavery, which they would not abolish, was not evil, but good. They turned on the friends of colonization, and confidently demanded, "Why take black men from a civilized and Christian country, where their labor is a source of immense gain and a power to control the markets of the world, and send them to a land of ignorance, idolatry, and indolence, which was the home of their forefathers, but not theirs? Slavery is a blessing. Were they not in their ancestral land naked, scarcely lifted above brutes, ignorant of the course of the sun, controlled by nature? And in their new abode, have they not been taught to know the difference of the seasons, to plough, and plant, and reap, to drive oxen, to tame the horse, to exchange their scanty dialect for the richest of all the languages among men, and the stupid adoration of follies for the purest religion? And since slavery is good for the blacks, it is good for their masters, bringing opulence and the opportunity of educating a race. The slavery of the black is good in itself; he shall serve the white man forever." And Nature, which better understood the quality of fleeting interest and passion, laughed, as it caught the echo: "man" and "forever!"

SLAVERY AT HOME.

A regular development of pretensions followed the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration every one of the States had retained, each for itself, the right of manumitting all slaves by an ordinary act of legislation; now, the power of the people over servitude through their legislatures was curtailed, and the privileged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions on the people themselves. The power of emancipation was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disquieted by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at variance with the true American tradition; its safety was therefore to be secured by political organization. The generation that made the Constitution took care for the predominance of freedom in Congress, by the ordinance of Jefferson; the new school aspired to secure for slavery an equality of votes in the Senate; and while it hinted at an organic act that should concede to the collective South a veto power on national legislation, it assumed that each State separately had the right to revise and nullify laws of the United States, according to the discretion of its judgment.

SLAVERY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The new theory hung as a bias on the foreign relations of the country; there could be no recognition of Hayti, nor even of the American colony of Liberia; and the world was given to understand that the establishment of free labor in Cuba would be a reason for wresting that island from Spain. Territories were annexed; Louisiana, Florida, Texas, half of Mexico; slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted for a time a dividing line between the unquestioned domain of free labor and that in which involuntary labor was to be tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school, strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jefferson proviso to Oregon.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The application of that proviso was interrupted for three administrations; but justice moved steadily onward. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom, Calhoun heard the knell of parting slavery; and on his deathbed he counseled secession. Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison had died despairing of the abolition of slavery; Calhoun died in despair at the growth of freedom. His system rushed irresistibly to its natural development. The death struggle for California was followed by a short truce; but the new school of politicians who said slavery was not evil, but good, soon sought to recover the ground they had lost; and confident of securing Texas, they demanded that the established line in the Territories between freedom and slavery should be blotted out. The country, believing in the strength and enterprise and expansive energy of freedom, made answer, though reluctantly:—"Be it so; let there be no strife between brethren; let freedom and slavery compete for the Territories on equal terms, in a fair field, under an impartial administration;" and on this theory, if on any, the contest might have been left to the decision of time.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The South started back in appallment from its victory; for it knew that a fair competition foreboded its defeat. But where could it now find an ally to save it from its own mistake? What I have next to say is spoken with no emotion but regret. Our meeting to-day is, as it were, at the grave, in the presence of Eternity, and the truth must be uttered in soberness and sincerity. In a great republic, as was observed more than two thousand years ago, any attempt to overturn the State owes its strength to aid from some branch of the Government. The Chief Justice of the United States, without any necessity or occasion, volunteered to come to the rescue of the theory of slavery. And from his court there lay no appeal but to the bar of humanity and history. Against the Constitution, against the memory of the nation, against a previous decision, against a series of enactments, he decided that the slave is property; that slave property is entitled to no less protection than any other property, that the Constitution upholds it in every Territory against any act of a local legislature, and even against Congress itself; or, as the President tersely promulgated the saying: "Kansas is as much a slave State as South Carolina or Georgia; slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in every Territory." The municipal character of slavery being thus taken away, and slave property decreed to be "sacred," the authority of the courts was invoked to introduce it by the comity of law into States where slavery had been abolished; and in one of the courts of the United States a judge pronounced the African slave-trade legitimate, and numerous and powerful advocates demanded its restoration.

TANEY AND SLAVE RACES.

Moreover, the Chief Justice, in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece or Rome—what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and constitutional law; unknown to Jay, to Rutledge, Ellsworth, and Marshall—that there are "slave races." The spirit of evil is intensely logical. Having the authority of this decision, five States swiftly followed the earlier example of a sixth, and opened the way for reducing the free negro to bondage; the migrating free negro became a slave if he but touched the soil of a seventh; and an eighth, from its extent and soil and mineral resources, destined to incalculable greatness, closed its eyes on its coming prosperity, and enacted—as by Taney's decision it had the right to do—that every free black man who would live within its limits must accept the condition of slavery for himself and his posterity.

SECESSION RESOLVED ON.

Only one step more remained to be taken. Jefferson and the leading statesmen of his day held fast to the idea that the enslavement of the African was socially, morally, and politically wrong. The new school was founded exactly upon the opposite idea; and they resolved first to distract the Democratic party, for which the Supreme Court had now furnished the means, and then to establish a new Government, with negro slavery for its corner-stone, as socially, morally, and politically right.

THE ELECTION.

As the Presidential election drew on, one of the old traditional parties did not make its appearance; the other reeled as it sought to preserve its old position; and the candidate who most nearly represented its best opinion, driven by patriotic zeal, roamed the country from end to end to speak for union, eager at least to confront its enemies, yet not having hope that it would find its deliverance through him. The storm rose to a whirlwind: who should allay its wrath? The most experienced statesmen of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great after the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wisdom of little children?

EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The choice of America fell on a man born west of the Alleghanies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin county, Kentucky—Abraham Lincoln.

His mother could read, but not write; his father could do neither; but his parents sent him, with an old spelling-book, to school, and he learned in his childhood to do both.

When eight years old he floated down the Ohio with his father on a raft which bore the family and all their possessions to the shore of Indiana; and, child as he was, he gave help as they toiled through dense forests to the interior of Spencer county. There in the land of free labor he grew up in a log-cabin, with the solemn solitude for his teacher in meditative hours. Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin, and mediæval, no more than the translation of "Æsop's Fables;" of English, John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The traditions of George Fox and William Penn passed to him dimly along the lines of two centuries through his ancestors, who were Quakers.

HIS EDUCATION.

Otherwise his education was altogether American. The Declaration of Independence was his compendium of political wisdom, the Life of Washington his constant study, and something of Jefferson and Madison reached him through Henry Clay, whom he honored from boyhood. For the rest, from day to day, he lived the life of the American people; walked in its light; reasoned with its reason; thought with its power of thought; felt the beatings of its mighty heart; and so was in every way a child of nature—a child of the West—a child of America.

HIS PROGRESS IN LIFE.

At nineteen, feeling impulses of ambition to get on in the world, he engaged himself to go down the Mississippi in a flat-boat, receiving ten dollars a month for his wages, and afterwards he made the trip once more. At twenty-one he drove his father's cattle as the family migrated to Illinois, and split rails to fence in the new homestead in the wild. At twenty-three he was a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He kept a shop; he learned something of surveying; but of English literature he added to Bunyan nothing but Shakespeare's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, where he served eight years. At twenty-seven he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he chose his home at Springfield, the beautiful centre of the richest land in the State. In 1847 he was a member of the National Congress, where he voted about forty times in favor of the principle of the Jefferson proviso. In 1854 he gave his influence to elect from Illinois to the American Senate a Democrat who would certainly do justice to Kansas. In 1858, as the rival of Douglas, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie State saying: "This Union cannot permanently endure half slave and half free; the Union will not be dissolved, but the house will cease to be divided;" and now, in 1861, with no experience whatever as an executive officer, while States were madly flying from their orbit, and wise men knew not where to find counsel, this descendant of Quakers, this pupil of Bunyan, this child of the great West, was elected President of America.

He measured the difficulty of the duty that devolved on him, and was resolved to fulfil it.

HE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

As on the eleventh of February, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the crowd of his friends and neighbors whom he was never more to meet, he spoke a solemn farewell:—"I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty has devolved upon me, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since Washington. He never would have succeeded, except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance. Pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." To the men of Indiana he said:—"I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capital of Ohio he said:—"Without a name, without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country." At various places in New York, especially at Albany before the legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said:—"While I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support; and with their sustaining aid even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of state safely through the storm." To the Assembly of New Jersey at Trenton he explained:—"I shall take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country in good temper, certainly with no malice to any section. I am devoted to peace; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old Independence Hall of Philadelphia he said:—"I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live and die by."

IN WHAT STATE HE FOUND THE COUNTRY.

Travelling in the dead of night to escape assassination, Lincoln arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, at the opening of the session of Congress, had still kept as the majority of his advisers men engaged in treason; had declared that in case of even an "imaginary" apprehension of danger from notions of freedom among the slaves, "disunion would become inevitable." Lincoln and others had questioned the opinion of Taney; such impugning he ascribed to the "factious temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of a majority of the Democratic party on the power of a territorial legislature over slavery he condemned as an attack on "the sacred rights of property." The State Legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments," and which, if such, were "null and void," or "it would be impossible for any human power to save the Union." Nay! if these unimportant acts were not repealed, "the injured States would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union." He maintained that no State might secede at its sovereign will and pleasure; that the Union was meant for perpetuity; and that Congress might attempt to preserve, but only by conciliation; that "the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force;" that "the last desperate remedy of a despairing people" would be an explanatory amendment recognizing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States." The American Union he called "a confederacy" of States, and he thought it a duty to make the appeal for the amendment "before any of these States should separate themselves from the Union." The views of the Lieutenant-General, containing some patriotic advice, "conceded the right of secession," pronounced a quadruple rupture of the Union "a smaller evil than the reuniting of the fragments by the sword," and "eschewed the idea of invading a seceded State." After changes in the Cabinet, the President informed Congress that "matters were still worse;" that "the South suffered serious grievances," which should be redressed "in peace."

The day after this message the flag of the Union was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, and the insult was not revenged or noticed. Senators in Congress telegraphed to their constituents to seize the national forts, and they were not arrested. The finances of the country were grievously embarrassed. Its little army was not within reach—the part of it in Texas, with all its stores, was made over by its commander to the seceding insurgents. One State after another voted in Convention to go out of the Union. A peace congress, so-called, met at the request of Virginia, to concert the terms of a capitulation for the continuance of the Union. Congress in both branches sought to devise conciliatory expedients; the Territories of the country were organized in a manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and, nevertheless, the seceding States formed at Montgomery a provisional government, and pursued their relentless purpose with such success that the Lieutenant-General feared the city of Washington might find itself "included in a foreign country," and proposed, among the options for the consideration of Lincoln, to bid the seceded States "depart in peace." The great Republic seemed to have its emblem in the vast unfinished Capitol, at that moment surrounded by masses of stone and prostrate columns never yet lifted into their places; seemingly the monument of high but delusive aspirations, the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian Thebes or Athens.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The fourth of March came. With instinctive wisdom, the new President, speaking to the people on taking the oath of office, put aside every question that divided the country, and gained a right to universal support, by planting himself on the single idea of Union. That Union he declared to be unbroken and perpetual; and he announced his determination to fulfil "the simple duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States. Seven days later, the Convention of Confederate States unanimously adopted a Constitution of their own; and the new Government was authoritatively announced to be founded on the idea that slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro race. The issue was made up whether the great republic was to maintain its providential place in the history of mankind, or a rebellion founded on negro slavery gain a recognition of its principle throughout the civilized world. To the disaffected Lincoln had said:—"You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." To fire the passions of the Southern portion of the people, the Confederate Government chose to become aggressors; and on the morning of the 12th of April began the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled its evacuation.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the glory of the late President that he had perfect faith in the perpetuity of the Union. Supported in advance by Douglas, who spoke as with the voice of a million, he instantly called a meeting of Congress, and summoned the people to come up and repossess the forts, places, and property which had been seized from the Union. The men of the North were trained in schools; industrious and frugal; many of them delicately bred, their minds teeming with ideas and fertile in plans of enterprise; given to the culture of the arts; eager in the pursuit of wealth, yet employing wealth less for ostentation than for developing the resources of their country; seeking happiness in the calm of domestic life; and such lovers of peace that for generations they had been reputed unwarlike. Now, at the cry of their country in its distress, they rose up with unappeasable patriotism; not hirelings—the purest and of the best blood in the land; sons of a pious ancestry, with a clear perception of duty, unclouded faith, and fixed resolve to succeed, they thronged round the President to support the wronged, the beautiful flag of the nation. The halls of theological seminaries sent forth their young men, whose lips were touched with eloquence, whose hearts kindled with devotion to serve in the ranks, and make their way to command only as they learned the art of war. Striplings in the colleges, as well as the most gentle and the most studious; those of sweetest temper and loveliest character and brightest genius, passed from their classes to the camp. The lumbermen sprang forward from the forests, the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the Republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers, their posterity, and mankind, went forth resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this Republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmers left the land but half ploughed, the grain but half planted, and, taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war, while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life and all the tender affections of home. Whatever there was of truth and faith and public love in the common heart broke out with one expression. The mighty winds blew from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire.

THE WAR A WORLD-WIDE WAR.

For a time the war was thought to be confined to our own domestic affairs; but it was soon seen that it involved the destinies of mankind, and its principles and causes shook the politics of Europe to the centre, and from Lisbon to Pekin divided the governments of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property. Its middle class rose to greatness. Out of that class sprung the noblest poets and philosophers, whose words built up the intellect of its people; skilful navigators, to find out the many paths of the oceans; discoverers in natural science, whose inventions guided its industry to wealth, till it equalled any nation of the world in letters, and excelled all in trade and commerce. But its Government was become a government of land, and not of men; every blade of grass was represented, but only a small minority of the people. In the transition from the feudal forms, the heads of the social organization freed themselves from the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and, throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vast estates that had been managed by monasteries as endowments for religion and charity were impropriated to swell the wealth of courtiers and favorites; and the commons, where the poor man once had his right of pasture, were taken away, and, under forms of law, enclosed distributively within their own domains. Although no law forbade any inhabitant from purchasing land, the costliness of the transfer constituted a prohibition; so that it was the rule of that country that the plough should not be in the hands of its owner. The Church was rested on a contradiction, claiming to be an embodiment of absolute truth, and yet was a creature of the statute-book.

HER SENTIMENTS.

The progress of time increased the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty; in their years of strength, the laboring people, cut off from all share in governing the State, derived a scanty support from the severest toil, and had no hope for old age but in public charity or death. A grasping ambition had dotted the world with military posts, kept watch over our borders on the northeast, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies, held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and of the Indian Ocean, hovered on our northwest at Vancouver, held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea; and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had gazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the State; and now they could not repress their joy at its perils. They had not one word of sympathy for the kind-hearted poor man's son who

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Spain, Chili, and Peru.

From the Tribune.

The war between Spain and Chili increases in importance and interest by the offensive and defensive alliance which the new Government of Peru has concluded with that of Chili, and the concomitant declaration of war by Peru against Spain. The Revolutionary party of Peru, first represented by General Canseco and subsequently by General Prado, came into power on the direct issue of a total repudiation of the timid, submissive attitude which the administration of the late President Pezet, in open opposition to the clearly expressed wishes of the Peruvian Congress, had assumed towards Spain. A repudiation of the treaty concluded by Pezet with the Spaniards, an alliance with Chili, and a declaration of war against Spain, were, therefore, regarded as inevitable the moment the revolution in Peru had been successful.

The new Government, however, deferred taking these steps, in order to make previously some preparations for both aggressive and defensive operations. An alliance with Chili, offensive and aggressive, was really concluded as early as the 5th of December, but it was kept secret until the ratifications by both contracting Governments were exchanged on the 14th of January, when it was proclaimed at Lima with military pomp and amid public acclamations. Already the Peruvian fleet, consisting of two frigates and two corvettes, has left the Peruvian ports, in order to form a junction with the Chilian naval forces, consisting of the two corvettes *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga*, (the latter captured from the Spaniards), and the steamer *Maipu*. The united fleets have been ordered to attack the Spanish vessels wherever they may be met with on the coast, so that we may expect to hear soon of an important naval engagement.

The Spanish naval forces consisted, at latest accounts, of five frigates, one corvette, one dispatch boat, and one other steamer recently captured from the Chilians. The temporary successor of Admiral Pareja, Commodore Nunez, has concentrated all the blockading vessels in the port of Valparaiso, for the purpose, it was thought, of attacking the city, but probably no less with a view of meeting an attack by the allied fleet.

The interest taken throughout South America in the issue of this conflict is most intense. It was confidently hoped that all, or, at least, most of the republics represented at the late South American Congress of Lima would follow the example of Peru. Particularly was this expected from the United States of Colombia, in which the enthusiasm of the people, in behalf of a great South American alliance, and the hatred of Spain, are fully as profound as in Chili and Peru. This republic, consisting of nine States, has recently elected General Tomas C. Mosquera, one of the most prominent statesmen of Spanish America, as President for the term from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1868. Already the Legislatures of several States of the republic have unanimously passed resolutions of sympathy with Peru and Chili, and clearly intimated a desire for the conclusion of a formal alliance; and the well-known sentiments of Mosquera leave hardly any doubt that he will use his whole influence for the adoption of this warlike policy.

The new turn which the Spanish-Chilian war is thus taking bodes no good to Spain. While engaged with Chili alone she has met with a series of disasters. Her prospects of success become, of course, considerably less the moment Peru unites her forces with those of Chili. And should even Colombia and other republics join the alliance, few people, outside of Spain, will believe in the possibility of a Spanish success.

The Spanish finances have long been in a desperate condition. One of the reasons why San Domingo was abandoned was the inability of Spain to meet the continued war expenses. The recent insurrection in Spain and the war with Chili have made the financial condition still more hopeless, and the enlargement of the war, requiring on the part of Spain efforts much greater than those already made, cannot, of course, but hasten the collapse which has so long been imminent. The military insurrection is declared to be for the present at an end; but with it does not end financial embarrassment and political dissatisfaction. Both the Spaniards and the South Americans fully know that the sympathies of the civilized world are all, with an almost unprecedented unanimity, on the side of the latter.

Thus the war, in its new stage, opens with prospects very ominous to the Spaniards and very promising to South American republicanism.

Star Worship.

From the Times.

The business of the Legislature of a great country ought not to be lightly suspended, and should never be suspended for the mere purpose of "honoring" the servants of that Legislature, no matter how illustrious or how deserving the recipients of such "honors" may be. We have quietly passed over a dozen or more of such ovations, but the business is becoming a bore—to use a local vulgarism, it is "run into the ground." We Americans hold in lofty contempt the deference to office and rank which prevails in most European Governments, and we crow vociferously over the assumption that the everlastingly free and glorious people of this republic are, collectively and individually, sovereigns of the first water; that we have no Baal of Rank and bow to no mortal idol; and yet we are often the most abject toadies on earth, as the record of the present Congress has proved.

For what reason, good reader, is the business of the United States Congress suspended when Lieutenant-General Grant happens to drop into either House? Who made Mr. Grant a lieutenant-general? Why, Congress. Who keeps him in place, and pays him his salary? The people, through their representatives in Congress. What is the relative rank of General Grant and the Speaker of the House? The first commands (under the President) the armies of the United States; the latter presides over the great power (the House) of the republic, and may at any moment, under certain contingencies, *be* President of the United States; the one is the servant—the other is (or should be) relatively the master, as representing the only actual power—the people.

We might have passed over the flattery of General Grant and General Sherman, admitting that their great services should plead in extenuation of Congressional eulogy; but when the members of the House come down from Commander-in-Chief to second or third-rate generals, and the vitally important business of legislation is suspended the moment an officer in army uniform makes his appearance at the door, it is time to protest. Yesterday there were three interruptions of this kind, on behalf of very good men, no doubt; but the whole matter is most absurd and childish. From a seat, second only to that of the President of the Union, the Speaker of the House comes down to utter commonplace compliments, and the gaping rulers of a great nation bow in abject deference to the beings of their own creation.

Let us have no more of this. Excepting only the President himself, there is no man—general or particular—entitled to more than simple courtesy in Congress or anywhere else. If the people choose to make fools of themselves by running after great men, indulging this unmanly tendency to hero-worship, it is no reason for a similar exhibition on the part of their representatives. We can readily appreciate the enthusiasm that will spring up in the presence of a truly great man; but we also appreciate how thoroughly ashamed we ought to be of such exhibitions as we are now alluding to. Certainly it does not become the United States Congress to lead the way in establishing a system of man-worship, alike unnatural to our theory of government, and ridiculous to the representatives and to the people.

The President and the Negroes.

From the Times.

A Brooklyn paper is disgusted with both the recent speeches of President Johnson—that to the negroes and that to the Montana delegation. The latter "was remarkable for the number of its words and the paucity of its meaning," and "betrayed a sad lack of appreciation of the temper of the American people, or else a motive which at present we (the Brooklyn paper) do not care to mention." The speech to the negroes "lacked the simplicity, the dignity, and the clearness of the statement addressed to him" by "the gentlemen to whom this work was delegated," and who "presented clearly, simply, and with dignity, the facts on which they based their claims." Furthermore, we are told, the President's reply "was bolting in its commencement, roundabout in its method, and barren in its conclusions."

It is certainly hopeless to attempt to controvert such critics as this on matters of opinion; and as to the contrast between the "dignity" of President Johnson's address and that of the worthy negro who was the spokesman of the delegation, we have nothing whatever to say.

We must remark, however, that these two speeches of the President seem to us to contain a number of constitutional, social, and philosophical truths which it would be well if both whites and negroes would remember and act upon. To the Montana delegation he expounded certain liberal and noble principles of our political structure, which, in times like these, are too apt to be overlooked or ignored; and to the negro delegation he gave some advice, so kind, so just, so discreet, so far-seeing as to form a complete guide for the action of their race. They have, of course, the liberty to ignore it, along with other liberties which President Johnson has helped them to procure; and their special partisans have equal liberty to flatter their vanity, and urge them to spurn the advice given; but it remains to be seen whether the future history of the negro race will justify their course or his.

The Commercial Aspect of the Franco-Mexican Question—Our Commercial Relations with France.

From the Herald.

The announcement that the French troops are to leave Mexico will be received with more satisfaction throughout the country than any other piece of European news has been in a great while, for, as the troops go, no one can doubt that Maximilian must follow closely, and that thus we will be entirely rid of this European attempt to control the destinies of an American State. France, in thus withdrawing her forces, though late, acts wisely, and the more wisely because the only legitimate or profitable object that she could have in Mexico can be better secured by the establishment of more intimate commercial relations with the United States.

There was but one practical permanent advantage that France could have hoped to secure in the appropriation of Mexico. In every respect except a commercial one that colonial empire would have been a burden and an evil; more a burden than Canada is to Great Britain, and as much an evil to the French people as the original possession of the same country and of Peru was to the people of Spain. Mexico would have made her appearance on the wrong side of the Government accounts annually, and her mines would have proved a delusion to the people, would have demoralized the industrious laborers at the loom and delvers in the vineyard, and would, by causing a neglect of the proper resources of France, have caused a reduction in her national wealth greater than all the gold and silver would supply.

But, commercially, the venture might, perhaps, have been a good one, and more than have restored the balance. Napoleon points to the fact that already the commerce between France and Mexico had been raised from twenty to over seventy millions of francs. That is, perhaps, only an indication of the direction that the change in the commercial relations of the two countries would take. It would have gone a great deal higher, and France, keeping to herself the exclusive trade with her extensive and naturally rich dependency, would have found in it by that means greater wealth than its Spanish conquerors ever dreamed of in their most golden visions.

Indeed, there is in the present age no other tenable purpose for the maintenance of vast foreign dependencies—whether they are colonies in fact or in name—than the extension of the trade of the mother country. Nations hold their colonies purely and simply as customers, and regard their political relations principally as they entitle them to especial privileges and favors. And the question of colonies is as to whether or no the trade gained by such peculiar privileges is sufficient to pay the necessary expenses that the mother country is put to. That would have become a very important question as between Mexico and France. High as the trade been the two countries would probably have gone, there would always have been, from many influences, a heavy score on the other side.

Why, then, should France build up a trade with Mexico, having always such a heavy possibility against it, when she could build up a better and larger trade, unembarrassed by any such doubts or difficulties, but possessing on the contrary double benefits, and, while giving a market for her own commodities, supplying her on advantageous terms with those of which she stands in need? Why should she seek by difficult and dangerous paths, and by armies, to open a way for her merchants in Mexico when she can put them in relation with a richer people, without difficulty or danger at all, by a commercial treaty.

Commerce between France and the United States, though assuredly great, has probably not reached a fraction of the development of which it is capable. The annual gain of French agriculture, manufactures, and business activity generally reaches in all probability two thousand million dollars. One-quarter of this—five hundred million dollars—is in wines, cotton, woollen and silk manufactures, jewelry, bronzes, porcelain, leather, and gloves; and though all or these are articles that we constantly buy from France, and many of them that we can get better there than elsewhere, yet the average annual trade from France to this country, in all articles together, ranges below forty millions. Of the peculiar products of France we buy a very great deal less than we might be induced to buy, and a great deal less also than there is demand for—supply in this place only meeting demand by excessively high and forbidding prices.

Of one hundred and sixty million dollars worth of wine annually made in France, about three million dollars worth comes to the United States in an active year. It is certain that this trade alone might be developed with benefit on every hand to an incalculable extent, and we might become not only France's best customer for wine, but a customer better than all others together. And, as it is estimated that France could actually produce a great deal more wine than she now does, this increase of the American demand, by stimulating that latent power, would be a real and positive source of wealth.

It is the same with all other French products. The real extent of the trade in them that might be developed here is at present hardly guessed at even by the merchants who reap a continual harvest of exorbitant profits. On the other hand France has an equal need of our products, especially of such staples as cotton and tobacco. The full exploration of the possibilities of a market in this direction would stimulate in France both the plough and the loom, and would give that thrifty people good reason to rejoice that the Mexican expedition had been both undertaken and given up. Since the Emperor cannot give France a new colonial customer on this side the Atlantic, he may find a great deal better, richer, and less troublesome one in the United States. Congress should for a little while give up its partisan, contemptible quarrels, and turn its attention to this fertile subject. The present is for all reasons a most favorable juncture for securing a good commercial treaty between France and the United States.

The President's Appointments.

From the World.

The recent utterances of President Johnson, and the strong indorsement of his policy by the Democratic State Conventions of Connecticut and New Hampshire, are susceptible of a kind of interpretation to which vulgar politicians are too prone, which is alike degrading to the President and to the Democratic party. Those who look upon politics as a system of trickery, as a subtle and crafty game for winning place and preferment, might accuse the President, on the one side, of playing for the support of the Democratic party to secure his re-election; and the Democratic party, on the other, of fishing for the patronage of the President's gift. The President, in his remarks to the Montana delegation, took occasion to disabuse the country of one part of this error; and it ought equally to be disabused of the idea that the Democrats, in the support they give him, are looking more to public plunder than to the success of their principles.

In the speech to the Montana delegation, the President stated that he is no candidate for the succession; that the height and culmination of his personal ambition is to restore the Union, on the basis of the Constitution. The Presidency, in any just view of it, is not a source of emolument, but a place of honor; to be coveted, if at all, for the opportunities it affords of acquiring an honorable estimation with the country and posterity. But more credit can be acquired by success in a great crisis, than by the longest administration in ordinary times. A statesman who carries his country successfully through a trying exigency, has a more assured fame than can be acquired by mere length of administration.

The four years succeeding the war are the most critical and momentous in our history. If President Johnson is successful in surmounting the difficulties of this fruitful epoch, no subsequent continuance in office can add anything to his reputation; and although the office may afterwards need him, he cannot need it. But if he *fails;* if his term approaches its conclusion with the Union not restored, and the country poisoned by sectional bitterness, he has no chance either of a re-election or of the applauding judgment of posterity. In his case, therefore, magnanimity and interest combine to impose upon him the regard for the restoration of the Union which he professed in his remarks to the Montana delegation.

Patriotism, generosity, and interest equally require the Democratic party to look solely to the restoration of the Union, and to postpone all other considerations to this. When the Union is restored, we, as a party, must take our chances in getting control of the Government. The whole country has the right to a voice in the election of the next President; and, for our part, looking to the welfare and stability of our institutions, we had rather see the party beaten in a fair trial of strength, in which all participate who have a right to participate, than successful in a contest from which a large portion of the States were excluded. The chief concern of the country is the restoration of the Union, let the effect on the subsequent success of parties be what it may. The Democratic party applaud President Johnson's single-minded devotion to the Union, and are confident that, in a restored Union, their principles will find acceptance. They do not wish the early restoration of the Union to be in the slightest degree impeded or imperilled for the sake of any present advantage to them.

We therefore disapprove of all attempts—if any such attempts are making—to induce the President to bestow offices on Democrats. We ask him for nothing but fidelity to his declared principles. We did not elect him; we scorn the idea that he can purchase our support. We do not disguise our belief that our party interests would be promoted by the immediate restoration of the Union. Our interest in this great result is so much superior to our interest in any particular offices, that, on a calculation of pure selfishness and party advantage, it would be supreme folly for us to jeopard restoration by the solicitation or acceptance of patronage. The President will, of course, be no such simpleton as to bestow his patronage in such a manner as to obstruct his policy.

But it would undoubtedly be more for the advantage of the country for him to so use it as to secure the support of influential Republicans, than to give it to Democrats, who will support him in any event, so long as he is true to his avowed principles. For the present, the political control of the country is wholly in the North; and the South has no chance to regain its rights till a majority of the North support the policy of the President. If he can so use his patronage as to carry with him a considerable portion of the Republican party, that is probably the best use he can make of it.

The Democratic party is opposed to every coalition, either with the President, or with any portion of the party that elected him. We stand on our principles. In a restored Union, we have complete confidence that our principles would prevail. Entangling alliances with Republicans, coalition or compromises for the sake of office, would demoralize the party, lower its tone, and deprive it of the vantage-ground which strict fidelity to principle would give it, from the moment the Union is restored. If the President throws to Democrats a few sops in the way of office, that amounts to nothing; for the temporary possession of a few offices does not secure either the triumph of our principles or the restoration of the Union. If he bestows *all* his offices upon Democrats, he raises a general howl and hullaballoo, which will tend, more than anything else could, to reconsolidate the disintegrating Republican party, and postpone the restoration of the Union till after the next Presidential election. Any Democrat who would wish to purchase office at this price is a traitor to his party.

We would gladly see all offices filled by Democrats; but we wish to see them obtained, not by fawning on a President whom we did not elect, not by a degrading barter of so much support for so much patronage, not by the slightest concession of principle, but by manly appeals to the people and well-earned success in the elections. We have nothing but hard knocks and vigorous opposition for any political harlotry which looks to a blending of the Democratic party with any portion or section of its political opponents. Whether the Union is restored in this administration, or not till the next, restoration is sure to come; and if anything can be deemed certain in politics, it is that the Democratic party will then triumph, if it does not lose its political chastity.

Thrilling Scene in the Cirque Napoleon—A Lioness on the Rampage.

Paris Correspondence of the London Express.

An unprecedented scene occurred at the Cirque Napoleon on Monday night, during the performance of Mr. Batty, the successor of Van Amburgh, who is now exhibiting in Paris. The moment he entered the wild beasts' cage the lioness was observed to be in a terrible rage. The lions were also roaring and jumping about, and Mr. Batty seemed to have lost his usual influence over them. The public, fearing to see him torn in pieces, cried "Go out, go out!" Mr. Batty took the advice and cautiously withdrew, walking backwards. The cause of the extraordinary commotion in the cage was soon ascertained. A few minutes before the commencement of the performance the lioness had given birth to a cub, who was thought to be an only son. The young lion was taken away from her and given to a bitch to suckle; but just as Batty entered the cage the lioness unexpectedly produced a second young one, and the lions wanted to eat it—a propensity said to be very common with wild beasts when in a state of captivity. The fury of the lioness in defence of her offspring, and the ferocious attitude of her companions in the cage, produced an extraordinary panic among the spectators, and several ladies fainted. After a short pause Batty contrived to separate the lioness from the cub, and the latter, about the size of a cat, was held up by the nape of the neck for the inspection of the company.

—In Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, the avenues have been widened and improved. The receipts of sales of land last year were unusually large, and the funds on hand amount to $124,000. The total number of interments is 13,690.

Our Present Needs.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

When the Rebellion ended, the greatest triumphs which had ever been granted to man had been achieved. The capability of a federal democratic republic to withstand and survive so great a shock had been demonstrated; and the war, although leaving the nation weary, left it in the full consciousness of its immense power, and resting like a Titan reposing after an effort which had shaken a world. The Rebellion had done more. It had *incidentally* restored several millions of men to their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The nation, without having been called upon to vindicate those principles, as applied to the enslaved, had been driven, by the fatuity and frenzy of the South, to vindicate only the supremacy of the Government. Without being constrained to assume the anomalous and awful responsibility of forcing the South to expiate a *national* sin, self-preservation, pushed to its legitimate bounds, had resulted not only in the maintenance of the republic, but in the destruction of slavery. Providence had granted the greatest boons, while it had exacted the least responsibility, the least loss reconcilable with the expiation due to offended justice.

Look back, and let us ask ourselves whether, excepting a small minority, the nation would not, within the first few months of war, have gladly reconciled its jarring elements, with the sole proviso that the supremacy of the Government should be acknowledged, and the integrity of the Union be preserved. Such were its terms, repeatedly offered, and even when not tendered, tacitly understood to be ever ready for acceptance. But a greater agency than man's—an agency of which he was only the partially intelligent instrument—was solving, in behalf of the world, the problem of republicanism and slavery.

Through hours so gloomy that even the most hopeful sometimes desponded; through hours when it was doubtful whether the republic would ever hail the dawn; through clashing interests, dissension among friends eager to do right, yet differing as to means; through treachery and loyalty, reason and unreason, good and evil report, the nation has been guided; and it stands at last in the full blaze of the glorious light streaming from a future bright as the Promised Land.

That which the *ultima ratio* was to decide, has been, as usual, decided quickly. But the mission of the sword has ended, and with its mission ends the quick settlement of great questions. The war, putting aside relatively unimportant considerations, has left the country one in name but not one in fact. The passions of men have not yet subsided. The madness which precipitated the Rebellion cannot expire in a day.

We need temperate counsels. Precipitancy in action, always to be deprecated, is now to be especially deplored. The Constitutional Amendment confirming the abolition of slavery, and decreeing its perpetual exclusion from the country, was all-sufficient for the nation, in order that no portion of that which it had happily secured might peradventure be in future lost. But does the nation really need another amendment to compel the South to enfranchise millions of blacks, under penalty of a total loss of representation for the whole of a people, only a portion of whom may be excluded from the elective franchise?

Is it tolerable that an amendment to a Constitution should be antagonistic to the tenor of the instrument? Does the guarantee of the Constitution, to ensure to each State a republican form of government, compel it to violate the principle of our form of democratic republicanism? If the United States were a republic, when recognizing slavery—an infringement of an *inalienable* right—cannot a State still be republican, without granting to all its inhabitants the privilege of suffrage, which is *not* an inalienable right. Is the time well chosen, when, by the necessity of present affairs, the South is excluded from a voice in the framing of an amendment and possesses only a final vote by States, to propose for its consideration so obnoxious a measure? Is it sufficient that the North, with few blacks, and unwilling in many places to grant even municipal privileges to those few, should consent just to taste the bitterness of a draught which is profferred to Southern lips? Are the Northern States prepared to say that no influx of white barbarians from Europe might make them rue the day when they proposed a Constitutional amendment which did not allow a State to exclude such men from suffrage, without total loss of representation in one branch of Congress?

That, as a question of abstract justice, all men should be equal before the law, we have not the least doubt; that we should be rejoiced did we think that the whole of the black race in this country could, without danger to themselves or others, be invested with the elective franchise, we wish to be distinctly understood. But that they are capable, as a mass, of exercising the privilege with discretion, we do not believe, nor, if they are, that it is advisable for them to possess it in the present unsettled condition of the South.

Our wishes for the present and our hopes for the future are not, in our view, the true measures of practicability. The Constitutional Amendment to be passed, should leave to the respective States the right to extend the privilege of suffrage to their inhabitants, without placing them in the distressing dilemma of admitting all blacks to suffrage, or losing all representation for them. Representation should be based on the number of voters. Thus would be avoided the sudden investiture of a mass of ignorant men with the privilege of voting, or else their total exclusion from the polls; and thus, also, their inclusion in the privilege of suffrage, when they become fit for its possession, would in all probability be secured. The amendment passed in the House of Representatives defeats its own object. Its stringency renders it impossible that it can receive the ratification of three-fourths of the States. The effect of such measures can but exasperate the South, and protract the time before which political rights can be gradually conferred on the emancipated slaves.

That which we need, most of all, is time—the instrument efficient for all good. What labor is to the earth, the reason of man is to time. As from the earth seed sown in the furrow does not germinate, spring up, and become fit for the harvest in a moment, so great reforms must be of slow growth, planted and tended by the reason of man, and watered by his tears.

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The Land of this Company consists of about 129 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 32½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold. The above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216'02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.

WATCHES,

Of the most celebrated makers.

SILVER-WARE,

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 12 20

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 13 smth 1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30 1y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wrm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE hours *exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s Safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes or other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST

OF

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,

Agent for Herring's Safes,

1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

JAPANESE TEA.

EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,

Put up originally for the French Market.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS

AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AS LOW AS ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

(For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.)

BOUNTY EQUALIZATION—MEETING OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.—The mass meeting of soldiers, sailors, and marines held on Saturday evening, in front of Independence Hall, was very largely attended. Colonel William B. Thomas presided at the meeting. General Meade wrote:—

"I have no doubt of the justice and equity of the claims of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, which you advocate; and I sincerely trust your meeting may have the effect to increase the chances of successful legislation.

General Geary, in his note, suggested that "in the parable of the laborers in the vineyard it is stated that those who labored but one hour were, for reasons good and sufficient to the master thereof, made equal to those who had borne the heat and burden of the whole day; but in no place can we find that Infinite Wisdom has declared that those who labored during the whole day received less than they who came in at a later period."

At the close of the reading of the letters, Col. Thomas stated that Governor Curtin was present, in order to testify by his presence his appreciation of their services in the field and his hope that what they asked would be granted.

In answer to repeated cries of "speech" Col. Thomas said that the Governor was unwell, and his physician had forbidden him to speak in the open air. There were still cries of a "few words," until the Governor came forward and said, "I wish I was able to speak to you to-night, but I am not able. I am not able to speak in the open air. Col. Thomas has truly said I am here to testify by my presence that I wish the object which brought you together shall be accomplished." (Cheers.)

The following preamble and resolutions were next submitted:—

Whereas, To congregate in a cause like this, which has compelled us to assemble this evening, is one of rare importance, from the fact that circumstances of a like character never before arose in this great Republic—that of supressing treason and traitors for the maintenance of the Government—and as thousands forfeited their lives, their lands, and their property, leaving their families in very destitute circumstances in consequence thereof; and

Whereas, The Government has been restored through the patriotic sacrifice of the loyal soldiers, seamen, and marines, who are ever disposed to maintain its integrity, whether from domestic insurrections or from foreign invasions; and believing that they should be entitled to a gratuity in the way of bounty from the Government which they have so gloriously and nobly sustained; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon the members of our National Legislature to use their efforts in advocating and voting for the passage of an act equalizing the bounties of those who tendered their services to the Government in its darkest hours of danger, and who sacrificed the comforts of home and the pleasant associations of their families to go forth to the field of strife in defense of their country's liberties.

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-soldiers and seamen and marines throughout our common country, to meet in mass meetings, and urge upon their Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of an act having for its object the purposes above mentioned, and we pledge our hearty co-operation with them in aiding and assisting in the passage of the said bill.

Resolved, That the soldiers, seamen, and marines now in mass meeting assembled, utterly repudiate the idea that the Government cannot pay the bounty asked for by our friends and ourselves; and that we believe this money, distributed properly among the war-worn veterans, will be the means of giving an impetus to business and employment to our country's defenders.

Resolved, That our thanks, as honorably discharged soldiers, seamen, and marines, are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to those whose voices and labor have been given in our behalf; and we shall ever hold in sacred remembrance those who, while unable to join us in the field and upon the sea, are anxious to place us on an equal footing with our younger comrades.

OUR INSURANCE BUSINESS.—The following statement shows the amount insured in the various insurance companies in this city in 1865, and the premiums paid:—

Name of Company.	*Amount Ins.*	*Premium.*
Ins. Co. of North America	$84 927,459	$693,393 92
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company	47,053,105	465,891 32
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Fire and Marine	37,720,870	257 483 15
Franklin	20,036,513	170,435 15
Royal Insurance Company	15,348,429	174,529 66
American Fire and Life Insurance Company	14 526 380	83,953 03
Enterprise Insurance Co	11,007 643	116,272 68
Reliance Insurance Co	6,890,691	43 695 11
Union Mutual Marine	8,764,327	145,612 92
Anthracite	5,490,065	72 570 47
Phœnix	5,878,802	58,514 62
Jefferson Insurance Company	1,090,228	9,016 40
The Fire Insurance Company of County of Philadelphia	949,345	7,173 34
Manufacturers' Insurance Company	986,207	6 139 87
American Mutual Marine	989,145	19,594 04
Mutual Fire Insurance Company	1,109,239	5,825 52
Kensington Fire and Marine	1,427,698	21,038 89
Fame Insurance Company	1,520,613	13,808 75
Home Insurance Company	1,514,134	9,242 55
Philadelphia Fire and Life	2,157,487	25,715 11
Equitable Insurance Company	2,527 378	37,549 37
The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	9,852 375	70,254 25
Fire Association Ins. Co	8,366,831	97,697 65
Girard Fire and Marine	9,505 000	100,797 00
Mechanics' Ins. Co	592,840	6,007 08
United Firemen's Ins. Co	287 925	2 826 49
The Phil Contributionship	276 555	10,099 85
Mutual Assurance Co	300,700	7,112 25
People's Insurance Co., commenced in August	476,650	4 622 98
Republic, commenced in November	472,416	1,598 30

INTERESTING SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING.—The exercises at the North Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, yesterday afternoon, were of the most impressive character. At an early hour that large edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons anxious to hear the address of the Rev. C. W. Van Meter, and the singing of the twelve little girls from the Home for Little Wanderers, New York. After the singing of several of their choicest little hymns, the children were withdrawn, in order that Mr. Van Meter might relate to the audience some of the painfully interesting incidents connected with their history. He was listened to with the most marked attention, his pathetic and powerful appeals in behalf of the poor and neglected children awakening the deepest sympathy on the part of all present. An interesting feature of the exercises was the announcement by notice from the Rev. Mr. Simmons, that he had resolved to adopt one of these "little wanderers" as his own. When the little adopted one was again brought before the audience, their pent-up feelings found expression in sons and tears. The scene was deeply affecting, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. A collection was then taken, which realized a large amount.

It will be remembered that Mr. Van Meter, and the twelve little girls with him, are to take a prominent part in the exercises connected with the formal inauguration of the Home for Little Wanderers, in this city, at Concert Hall, to-night. We hope the unpropitious weather will not be allowed to prevent a large attendance, as the exercises will be of the most impressive character.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—A man named Joseph Sollar was committed in the sum of $15 00, to answer the charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency. The accused is engaged in selling meat in the Second street market, and it is alleged that he has been giving the trash in change to persons who chanced to purchase of him.

DELEGATE ELECTION.—The Union party will meet in the several precincts of the city to-morrow evening, for the purpose of appointing officers to conduct an election for delegates, to be held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst.; the said delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State (nominating convention.

RUNNING CARS ON SUNDAY.—A meeting of citizens favorable to running cars on Sunday was held on Saturday night, at Mechanics' Hall. The meeting was called to order by Charles Born, Esq., President, when Mr. P. Jagode, Secretary of the meeting, read a preamble and resolutions in favor of the objects of the meeting. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That in order to afford an opportunity to the laboring people to pay visits to their friends and relatives—to enjoy the beauties of nature—to aid the cause of real and substantial morality and welfare of the people, we recommend a law allowing the City Passenger Railway Companies to run their cars on Sunday, and to make it a penal offense for any person or persons to prevent or attempt to prevent the same from running.

Resolved, 2. That the attempt of the clergy to force upon the people their peculiar views and doctrines, and thus establish a hierarchical power, in violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States, should be met with proper rebuke on the part of a free people.

An amendment was adopted to the effect that the Senators and Representatives in Harrisburg from this city be requested to offer, in their respective branches, a bill by which the wishes of this meeting are guaranteed and carried out. F. Dittman, Esq., then addressed the meeting at some length upon the subject of running cars on Sunday; after which a petition to the Legislature was circulated for signatures.

THE NORTHERN HOME YESTERDAY.—The twelve little singing girls from the Home for Little Wanderers, New York, visited the Northern Home for Friendless Children yesterday morning, and the interview between them and the inmates of the Northern Home was highly interesting. After first taking a peep at the beautiful Christmas scene which remains untouched in the parlor, they were introduced into the school-room, where they sang several of their beautiful songs. These were responded to by a spirited little hymn, "Come boys, come girls, won't you volunteer?" by the children of the Home. They were then addressed by Rev. C. W. Van Meter, and took their departure highly pleased with their reception. The appearance, conduct, and singing of the children of the Northern Home was creditable in the extreme, and gave our New York friends an opportunity of seeing how the homeless and friendless are cared for in our city.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-third anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with the Zoar M. E. Church (colored) Brown street, above Fourth, was held yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of singing and addresses. The superintendent of the schools, William H. Thomas, read his annual report, which presented the following facts:—Number of children in attendance at the present time, 92; admitted during the past year, 32; average attendance of scholars, 50; amount collected for school purposes, $15 08; amount appropriated for the relief of destitute children, $38 32.

—Hon. John G. Sinclair, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is an active, energetic, wide-awake politician. His selection is an indication that the party mean to make an effort to carry the election in March; but the Boston *Traveller* (Republican) thinks their prospects of success are not very flattering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK AND DELAWARE RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets second story, on THURSDAY, February 15, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made this day between the Directors and Managers of the "Germantown Passenger Railway Company," and the Directors and Managers of the "Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company," and merger and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises, and property of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board.
2 12mwf15 JOHN T. LANGE, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut Island Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 425 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, (1866), at 12 o'clock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
A. C. CATTELL,
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARRETT,
M. R. STEOUD,
WM. M. BARLOW,
} Directors.
1 31 2 1 7 8 12

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
PHILADELPHIA, January 26 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.
1 26 t2 13

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 112

☞ THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.
Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWEET, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw3m BOSTON, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
"PROGRAMME" OFFICE,
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 8 o'clock, every evening. 1 31 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
AND FOR TWO LIVELY
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Tom Taylor's dramatization, in five acts, of Miss Braddon's celebrated novel:—
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR,
THE OUTCASTS.
THE OUTCASTS.
THE OUTCASTS.
With Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, J. T. Ward, C. Lewis, F. Foster, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and others in the cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 14,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
for the last time this season.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17,
EIGHTY-NINTH
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when will be given the first day performance of
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCASTS.
MONDAY EVENING, February 19,
first time of the gorgeous spectacular Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FOURTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
Dickey Sharp.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Clarke as.....Dromio
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 12,
with appropriate costumes and care'ul mounting, Shakespeare's great creation, the
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
(For the first time here.)
Dromio of Syracuse.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the new and highly successful Comenetta, called
DICKEY'S WOOING.
Dickey Sharp.....Mr J. S. CLARKE
To commence with the cashal Farce of
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF EMMA WALLER
AND MR. WALLER.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 12,
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
Iago.....EMMA WALLER
Othello.....Mr WALLER
Cassio.....McKee Rankin
Brabantio.....Mr. F Mackay
Rodergo.....Owen Marlowe
Desdemona.....Miss E. Price
After which,
"AN AMPLE APOLOGY."
Spoons.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
MONDAY, CHANFRAU'S "SAM."

A CARD—NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALLETT THE JESTER'S
BENEFIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 16,
NOVEL PROGRAMME.
WALLETT AS THE STATUE.
WALLETT'S LECTURE ON MESMERISM.
WALLETT'S SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.
The whole Company and noble Stud will be called into requisition, to form a grand phalanx of Equestrian wonders seldom seen—never excelled. See bills of the day.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
THE CELEBRATED W. F. WALLETT,
The Child Wonder, MASTER SLIGRIST,
only six and a half years of age,
THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
and his Trained Dogs.
SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMBINED EFFORT OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.
PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
"LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA."
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1866.
Addresses, Recitations, Debates, Readings, etc., by S. K. MURDOCH, N. K. RICHARDSON, CHARLES W. BROOKE, and speakers from the different societies.
Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 10 5t

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHAS. H. JARVIS'
THIRD MATINEE,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
Thursday, February 15, 1866.
SINGLE ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 2 10 4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
MONDAY, February 12,
and every evening through the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 12 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

NITROUS OXIDE MATINEE.—Dr. COLTON will have the pleasure to give to LADIES (only) A LECTURE with an EXHIBITION of the delightful effects of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 15,
At least twelve ladies will inhale the gas. At the close, teeth will be extracted for several ladies, without pain, and the process fully explained.
Doors open at 2. To commence at 3 o'clock.
2 12 3t ADMISSION, FREE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by address to GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 7, 1866.
The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—
Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian" registered 336 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 650 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Malcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 190 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 161 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Ferry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Arnette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 349 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One lot flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.
A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.
Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 10, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,	Jackets,
Boots,	Knapsacks,
Bootees,	Kettles,
Buttons,	Leggins,
Coats,	Mittens,
Coat Straps,	Mess Pans,
Camp Colors and Cases,	Numbers,
Caps,	Pillow Cases,
Cap Covers and Capes,	Pompons,
Canteens,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Stockings,
Epaulettes,	Scales,
Fines,	Spades,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,	Shovels,
Hatchets and Handles,	Sweat Leathers,
Haversacks,	Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Hat Ornaments,	Tents—about 5000 Cotton and Linen,
Iron Bedsteads,	Tent Flies,
Iron Pots,	Tapmas,

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.
Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.
The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
2 12 9t Philadelphia Depot.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
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Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Below Tenth Street.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.
An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.
The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 200 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.
Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.
Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
568 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,690 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
11 14tuth

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases,
25 Minor do do
25 Dissecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, pari flute-key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethescopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc. Etc. Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
130 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therap

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1866.

Abraham Lincoln—His Life and Services—Oration of Hon. George Brancroft.

This day fifty-seven years ago, there was born in the then unsettled wilds of the State of Kentucky, of poor and ignorant parents, a child for whose honor thirty millions of American freemen are celebrating this, the anniversary of his birth. We will not trace the course of that stern patriot, that clear orator, that firm President, that lamented martyr. From his entrance upon the stage of life to the moment when he was hurled by violence from our gaze, his career has been familiar to our people. As the boy, the man, the statesman, his actions and his words are common and cherished property. His life was the purest type of an American, his death the symbol of modern martyrdom. For over half a century, the 22d day of February has been celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of the Father of the Republic; from this time henceforth let the 12th be kept as a holiday in commemoration of the savior of that nation which WASHINGTON founded. Let it be a memorable day; let it be proclaimed a national anniversary; let it be added to the quintette of holidays in honor of him who lived a patriot and died a martyr, who fell upon the borders of the promised land, and left his fame for posterity to revere and cherish.

The first time that our nation has had an opportunity to show their reverence is to-day, and fittingly are the heads of the Government testifying their respect and love.

This morning the scene at the Capital was one of grandeur, of deep solemnity. The Honorable GEORGE BANCROFT delivered in the Capitol of the nation, in the presence of the President, the Judiciary, the Cabinet, the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, and the National Congress, his Eulogy on the life and services of the Honorable ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His essay was masterly, and was woven together with the strength and beauty of the hand which has for years practised upon a record of the past. It will be found on our first page, and will well repay the attentive perusal of all our readers. We do not desire to view it critically, yet there are points which will suggest themselves to every reader. One of the few defects of the address is its unnecessary length. A brief, pointed eulogy, confining itself to the subjects for which it was requested to speak, paying a glowing tribute to the life of the hero, and concluding with a careful summary of what he had accomplished, of the great things he had done, and the mighty influence which his actions would exert on the future, would have been the perfection of a memorial oration; would have filled, yet not crowded, the ground to be covered; would have added to the speaker's fame, and furnished a fitting tribute to him to whose honor he was to testify. Mr. BANCROFT has gone beyond his mark, and while every word he utters is well selected, while every paragraph is fine, and every head treated of is finished with a l the force of an accomplished writer, yet in a eulogy we see no necessity of examining into the "Growth of the Republic," "Consequences of Slavery," "Dred Scott Decision," and the like. They are all very good in their place, but a eulogy on ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not their place. If Mr. BANCROFT had commenced with the "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln," and had omitted that portion of his address which relates to Great Britain and the various Continental powers, it would have been a masterpiece. As it now stands, it treats of much that is irrelevant, and much that is inappropriate. It is a history of the moral results of our great struggle. Too little is given to its object, too much to national affairs. With this exception, the oration is a finished masterpiece; its periods all rounded, its style euphonious, its rhetoric faultless. It is a polished tribute to a great man's fame, and although too impregnated with the historical tone into which its author has fallen, it is, nevertheless, a eulogy worthy of the fame of its writer and the immortality of its subject.

The concluding passages of the speech, especially the parallel between the two leaders of two nations, LINCOLN and PALMERSTON, are peculiarly fine. It was, indeed, appropriate for these two chiefs of the earth to be compared, and well has the comparison been instituted. We must quote his words:—

"Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the prime minister of England died, full of years and honors. PALMERSTON traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; LINCOLN went back only to his grandfather. PALMERSTON received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; LINCOLN'S early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and the stars. PALMERSTON was in public life for sixty years; LINCOLN but a tenth of that time. PALMERSTON was a skilful guide of an established aristocracy: LINCOLN a leader, or rather a companion of the people. PALMERSTON was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; LINCOLN thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. PALMERSTON is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; LINCOLN shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. PALMERSTON was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of FOX and CHATHAM; LINCOLN was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting-place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world."

The oration is ended, the crowd gathered to hear it and revere the memory of him of whom it spoke have separated, the telegraph wires have sped the eulogy from ocean to ocean, and what was spoken by one man of another is re-echoed by millions, all of whom are sorrowing and mourning the babe which fifty-seven years ago first uttered its wail in the old Kentucky cabin. And through all future age will his memory stand—

"To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory."

HAUNTED HOUSES. — During the past week certain journals of our city have seen fit to astonish the community with miraculous tales relative to the existence of haunted houses. The building selected is not a darkly mysterious abode of weird creatures, it has not large wainscot, dark panelling, ancestral portraits, nor yet secret doors. Of it no poet can say:—

"That over all the being a cloud of fear,
A sense of mystery, the spirit daunted,
And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted."

On the contrary, the doomed mansion was so false to all traditionary ghostly residences as to be a *shop*. In it were sold ribbons by the yard, and spools of cotton; in it were scents and perfumes; in it was tape instead of tapestry, and pins instead of oaken panellings. Had the ghost been ever so excellent, had his demonstrations been both physical and ocular, we would not have received him as an accredited agent from the other world. No real spirit would be so lost to decency as to visit and haunt so plebeian a place as a dry goods shop. The affidavits of all the clergymen in creation would not have induced us to insult our ideal of a ghost, for with such a degradation the idol must fall.

But not only was the alleged ghost thus common in his tastes, but he was also low and disgusting in his medium. We are not such skeptics as to dare to doubt the appearance of the spirit of a murderous knight who "slewed" his own brother, when he made himself known by winking the eyes of his ancient picture, done up in the pre-Raphaelite style, and extending his hand in a friendly way towards his posterity, provided he does so at the hour of midnight. But for a ghost to be so disreputable as to select, not an ancestral portrait, but a *cake of soap* as his medium, is too shameful to be allowed even in that ill-ruled place from which the spirit was sent as a delegate. A cake of soap! Atrocious! What could a ghost want with a cake of soap? Did his hands smell of sulphur, and did he design to cleanse them, or was it with the design of making the cake soft, and then dealing it out to such of the clergy as came to exorcise the residence of his visitation? This question is one of importance, and we are surprised that the reporters did not secure a solution, not of the soap, but of the phenomena. This is but one reason why we doubt the tale. There is another. How dare a ghost take up a Prayer-Book and a Bible, and fling them on a chair? True, his audacity did not reach such a pass as to fling them on the floor. But how dared he *touch* them, when his chief, "Mephistopheles," was cowed down by the sign of a sacred emblem in the shape of a cross? No follower of psychology will deny that we have his ghostship here "in a tight place."

But, thanks be to ingenuity, our city is once more free. The power of Christianity has triumphed, the fiend has been exorcised, our citizens are safe, at least for a little season, and for this respite we have to thank the Rev. S. DURBOROW. This saintly gentleman "did up" the ghost in good style. There was no half-way measure with him. He secured an orange wood stick, the best substitute for an ebony cross, attacked the "devil worshippers," and by the force of his good right arm put the fiend-followers to flight! Then came the impressive ceremony. Prayers were said—we hope he was in his full canonicals—and the "house formally taken possession of in the name of Jesus." Whether the gentleman took hold of the knob of the door in the presence of an adult of the household, as the law directs, we do not know; but after frankensence and spice were spiritually offered, the house was declared purified, and the fiend departed, and so did the minister. We thank Mr. DURBOROW for his ingenuity and courage. Who but an inspired man could have been so influenced as to exorcise the spirit by prayer? While some doubt the reality of the ghost, some facts seem to suggest that a young and vicious servant in the house caused all the disturbance by playfully endeavoring to shield herself from paying the costs of some broken crockery by laying the blame on a ghost. Yet those who believe this must be poor, deluded skeptics; for did not Mr. DURBOROW secure the flight of the fiend after his "taking possession?" But to speak soberly, we consider the course of Mr. DURBOROW to be utterly shameful, profane, and sacrilegious. For any one in his sane mind, and calling himself a minister of the gospel, to go through an absurd and childish mummery as that performed by Mr. DURBOROW, is an unutterable disgrace. We do not know what private reasons the gentleman had, and if we do him injustice, we will be happy to correct ourselves: but judging from the published account of his incantation, we should think he was educated in Hindostan, and was playing the Dervish for the edification of the worshippers of Juggernaut. However, while frightening the fiend took care to frighten the servant; and as both servant and fiend left the house together, we can console the anxious that as the cost of the broken crockery will not be laid on MADELINE, we need not fear tae return of his worshipful majesty, to whose advertisement at least three of our papers have devoted several columns.

THE CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY COMMISSIONS.—The work performed by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions during the great war of freedom is difficult to overrate. They have both brought their official labors to a close, and the results are matters of history. The individuals composing these great bodies are still busy doing works of mercy for the benefit of those who have suffered from the disastrous consequences of battle and siege. Unnumbered families of dead soldiers are daily provided for by the benevolent men and women who labored so anxiously and indefatigably during the continuance of the war. Almost the whole of the ladies who were engaged in carrying out the purposes of the organizations above referred to, are still active in visiting the sick and wounded, and ministering to the wants and necessities of those maimed, or broken in health, by the hardships of the camp and battle-field. Relief Associations are being formed to look to the condition of the widows and orphans of those who gallantly laid down their own lives to save that of the country. To these foster-children of the republic we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude, and they should never lack any good thing as long as prosperity is within our palaces and peace within our walls. The Union of the States is now forever cemented by the noblest blood of the nation. The holocaust of death has been finished; the reign of treason is over. For four fearful years our streams ran blood, and thousands of valleys grew rich with human gore; but the dark days of sorrow are past, and joy cometh with the morning. The closing scenes of these noble benevolences are fraught with a divided interest—one of pleasure that there is no longer any necessity for their continuance, and the other of admiration in the contemplation of the good they have accomplished. They have both established themselves in the hearts of the people, where their memory will be forever kept green.

THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—This institution is to be inaugurated by a grand demonstration at Concert Hall, Chesnut street, this evening. The Reverend Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, New York, is to be present, with twelve of the best singers from the mission, who will sing a number of songs, choruses, glees, and anthems. These children sing with a skill and pathos which draw all hearts after them. Mr. KINGSLEY, of the Continental, invited them to that hotel to dinner yesterday, and while there they sang in the parlor to the guests of the house. The effect was prodigious. Many of the ladies and gentlemen present wept, and all were deeply moved. After the singing was over, the guests of the house covered the top of the pianoforte with greenbacks for the benefit of the Howard Mission. Over three hundred and fifty dollars was thus contributed. At the meeting at Concert Hall to-night there will be excellent speaking, and much interesting matter brought forward, in addition to the singing. Governor POLLOCK will preside.

THE OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY.—Those oil companies which have been organized on a sound basis and economically managed have been, in most instances, eminently successful. The Company above named belongs to the class described.

The property was well chosen, the title secured, and the work of development has been steadily carried forward with rare judgment and industry.

Three flowing wells are already in operation, yielding a return equal to two and a-half per cent. per month on the entire capital of the Company, while other wells are in progress of drilling, two of which will be ready for tubing and testing during the present month, with a fair prospect of being very productive.

The Directors of the company are practical business men, of known integrity of character, and as they look to the oil actually produced from their property for a legitimate profit on their capital, it is but reasonable to expect that the stock of the company will soon become one of the best and safest investments of the kind in the market.

The results already realized show the advantage which any enterprise, honestly and judiciously conducted, has over one that is only speculative in its character, and it is gratifying to know that there are a few companies, at least, engaged legitimately in developing so valuable a product of our State as petroleum.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Read and Agnew.—The Warren and Franklin Railway Company vs. The Clarion Land and Improvement Company. This is an application for a rehearing of a motion for a special injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from taking the location made by the complainants of their railroad on that part of the line which extends from the mouth of Pithole creek, in the county of Venango to Oil City, and constructing a railroad thereon, thus excluding the complainants from their location, and rendering it impossible for them to complete the railroad which they are authorized and required to construct.

The motion was originally made in the Western District, but the injunction was there refused for the want of affidavits in support of the bill. This morning Theodore Cuyler, Esq., on behalf of the complainants, presented and read the affidavit of Henry P. Rutter, President of the complainant company, in support of the bill, and asked for a rehearing of the motion. This the Court granted, and ordered that it be heard here, at Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., ten days notice thereof to be given to respondants.

The Philadelphia list was resumed this morning, and the following cases heard:—

Freeman Scott vs. William Sadler. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by Charles Meyers and John I. Powell, Esqs., for plaintiff in error, and by J. Austin Spencer for defendant in error.

Wistar's appeal: McIntyre's appeal. Estate of Richard M. Wistar. Appeals from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. These two cases were argued together by Thomas E. McElroy and Samuel C. Perkins, Esqs., for appellant in Wistar's appeal, and by William L. Hirst, Esq., for appellant in McIntyre's appeal.

Woldey vs. Gallagher. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by F. C. Brewster, Esq., for plaintiff in error. The Court declined to hear counsel for defendant in error, in reply.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—The Court was in session this morning for but a short time. No suits were entered in several cases. No case on the list being ready for trial, the Court adjourned at an early hour.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—The third period of the December Term of the District Courts commenced this morning. In this Court none of the cases on the day's list being ready for trial, the Court adjourned at an early hour.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—President Judge Sharswood.—Paul vs. Persch & Steen. This was an action to recover the amount of a certain balance due plaintiff on his account as a depositor with the defendants, who are bankers in Third street.

The defense allege that in the year 1862 the plaintiff applied to them to discount notes of the Rhode Island Central Bank to the amount of $443, and that on his representation that Drexel & Son had offered to discount them for one-quarter per cent., they were induced to take them at that rate. Two or three days afterwards the notes were returned to them as worthless, the bank being a broken bank.

On applying to the plaintiff to redeem them, he said he would make it all right, but this has never been done. The defendants, therefore, claim to set off this amount, which is largely in excess of the balance on their books in favor of plaintiff, against his claim in this action. On trial. Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., for plaintiff; Frederick Heyer, Esq., for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—The Court was in session for a short time this morning hearing an application in equity.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Conrad Sakel pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat, the property of William Meany. The latter said he had employed Sakel to work for him, which he did for about four weeks, boarding and sleeping in the house. On New Year's night he stole the coat and other clothing and decamped.

Daniel Holt was charged with stealing a dog, the property of John Glancy. Glancy said the dog had been given to him by a friend, since dead, and that soon after he had the dog registered, and paid taxes on and had peaceable possession of him until the alleged larceny by Holt.

Holt, on the other hand, claimed prior ownership of the animal; and it being a question of disputed property, the District Attorney said the charge of larceny must fail. He therefore submitted the bill, and asked the jury to acquit.

George Ashton was convicted of stealing six pocket-books and a show-case.

William Foote was convicted of a charge of assault and battery on William Gould. It was in evidence that defendant first struck Gould in the face, and afterwards drew a knife upon certain parties who interfered in his behalf.

James Buchanan, a youngster, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Henry G. Fisher, and worth $25. The coat was stolen from a room in the Inquirer Building, 304 Chesnut street. The night after the larceny Buchanan acknowledged to having committed it, and stated that he had sold it in South street for $1·50. The jury convicted.

Mary Ingraham was charged with stealing a cloak and other property worth $72, belonging to Mary Manton. The defendant was living in the family of Mrs. Manton. The goods were pawned and were recovered, but the Commonwealth failing to identify the defendant with sufficient certainty as the woman who pawned the property, the jury acquitted.

Catharine Mengless was charged with receiving dresses, the property of Joseph Montgomery, knowing the same to have been stolen. The goods were recovered at a pawnbroker's, but the Commonwealth failed to show that the defendant pawned them. The jury therefore acquitted.

James Norton and Annie Norton were charged with stealing dry goods and money amounting to one hundred and sixteen dollars, the property of Thomas Jackson. The property was taken from the house of prosecutor, No. 222 Christian street. Annie Norton, one of the defendants, was shown to have been in the house the evening the larceny was committed, and with her husband, the other defendant, went to Trenton a day or two after.

She acknowledged to the stealing of $31 in money and some of the goods, but not all. Part of the money she returned. The Commonwealth also showed that she pawned some of the stolen goods. Mrs. Norton denied that her husband had any hand in the larceny or that he knew anything about it. The jury convicted the wife and acquitted the husband.

William J. Burney was charged with larceny as bailee of a valise and some $335, the property of George H. Woods, and also his discharge from the army, and some clothing. The prosecutor is a discharged soldier, and last Monday stopped at a tavern kept by a man named Biddle, in Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. His valise, containing his money, discharge, and clothing, was handed to the defendant, Burrey, son-in-law and barkeeper for Biddle, who put it behind the bar. The next day the valise and contents had disappeared, and neither Biddle or Burney could tell anything about it.

The defense was that Mr. Biddle had notified the soldiers, a number of whom were stopping at the house, that he would not be responsible for valises and knapsacks left behind the bar. If entrusted to him to be locked in a room up stairs for the purpose, then he would be responsible. On trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

INAUGURATION
OF THE
HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 820 SOUTH Street, Philadelphia.

The Inauguration Exercises of the Home for Little Wanderers will take place at

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, February 12, at 7½ o'clock.

The exercises will consist of an Address by Hon. OLIVER DYER (an eminent member of the New York bar), on "Poverty, Vice, and Crime: What should be done to Remove and Prevent them?" Also, Addresses by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the "Home" in New York. CHARLES LEX, Esq., and Rev. W. D. SIEGFRIED, of Philadelphia.

The Choir will consist of twelve little girls from the Home for Little Wanderers, New York, who will be present, by special invitation, and will entertain the audience with singing

Ex-Governor Pollock will preside upon the occasion.

Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets: at Concert Hall Ticket Office; and at the Home, No. 820 South street.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Home. 2 10 2t

THE SEASON AND THE POOR.—Union Benevolent Association.—For thirty-four years this society has been going in and out among the citizens of Philadelphia, giving and receiving their alms; and it has never appealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed all over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors enables them to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the Society is to distribute favors with a cautious hand, being convinced by long experience that this is the only true plan of right charity. Numerous organizations have risen and fallen upon a different principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise and fall whenever they fail to recognize this principle. Indiscriminate almsgiving is the foster-mother of pauperism, and it will eventuate in filling any community with beggars. There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encouraged in idleness by a mistaken philanthropy; and there are myriads who do live without labor upon the rags of their children sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is, and always will be, a very great deal of real suffering which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. These are principally women and children—not often men—whom women can best minister to.

At this crisis many of these are families of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the byways and alleys of the city to seek out and relieve them. The number of visits made by our visitors last year was 17,366; number of families relieved, 7739; number of sick cared for, 1064; number of persons found employment, 811; amount of cash distributed, $5084; number of tons of coal given out, 1740; number of garments, 3400; number of stoves loaned, 390; and 36 women were found constant employment. In all this visiting there have been, of course, numerous instances of intense hardship brought to light which, if relieved, would appear to every charitable heart; but it has never been the practice of the society to obtrude harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligent judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its respectable Board of Managers is a guarantee of responsibility, and they also urge upon the public notice the wants of the poor at the close of the season.

Messrs. Cooper and Evans, the authorized collectors, will immediately make their final call for the year. Money may also be left with Edmund Wilcox, Treasurer, No. 404 Chesnut street, or with John Hicks, agent at the office of the Society, corner of Sansom and Seventh streets. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 2 12 mw 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1866, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Rule 10th of the Rules for the Government of the Union Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March 1866 to nominate a Governor, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the Union.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Chairman.
ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries. 2 8 5t

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Oration before the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI of the Philadelphia Central High School, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BRUCE, Esq. 2 12 4t*

THIRTEENTH WARD.—A MEETING of the citizens favorable to the Union party will be held on TUESDAY EVENING February 13, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., at the UNION LEAGUE ROOM, corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD streets, for the purpose of selecting Judges and Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Election in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES, President.
M. C. COFFUCK, CHARLES FERRY, Secretaries. It

LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REMEDIES.—The next Lecture of the Course on Commercial Law will be delivered at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, by JOSEPH C. TURNER, Esq., on TUESDAY Evening, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Mercantile Remedies." All former students and business men are cordially invited. 2 10 3t

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY EVENING the 16th instant, Professor HENRY MORTON will deliver his third Lecture on Light, entitled "Refraction, or Prisms and Lenses." Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 2 10 5t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Philadelphia Express Steamboat Company will be held at No. 14 South DELAWARE avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1866, at which time an election will be held for Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM H. HOWELL, Secretary. It

A FRIEND AT OUR ELBOW SUGGESTS it is difficult to surpass
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 29 1m

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,00. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILDELPHIA. 2 14 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the inability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE
LOST
IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN
GENTLEMEN'S
AND
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.
THE LOW PRICES
OFFERED AT WILL
ASTONISH YOU
CALL AT THE STORE OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST
WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
2 7 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Comedy of Errors* will be brought out this evening, for the first time in this city for many years. Mr. Clarke will now show us that in the highest range of Shakesperian comedy, his genius is as great as in the farces and comedie tas that we are accustomed to see him in. The play will be put on the stage with every adjunct necessary to its success.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Henry Dunbar*, the dramatization from Miss Braddon's greatly sensational novel of the "Outcasts." Mr. Mordaunt, of course, plays the hero, a character exactly in his line, and of which he will make a great part. We have no doubt Miss Orton, Mr. Clarke, and nearly all the company at this theatre are in the cast.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller will appear in her wonderfully great impersonation of "Iago." Mrs. Waller's genius is acknowledged by all. She attracts the refined and intellectual; but nature and truth, which are genius, draw also the masses. This is Mrs. Waller's last week; her engagement should have been longer for us to get accustomed to real talent and merit, after so much "seeming."

PERELLI'S OPERA TROUPE will give on Friday *Lucrezia Borgia*. Mrs. DAVIS (a of pupil Mr. Jarvis, our pianist) will be the heroine; Miss di Negri "Orsini." Mr. Waterman and Mr. Aaron Taylor complete the admirable cast. These operas are admirably given, and have met with immense success. The subscription price has been reduced for the remainder of the season to ten dollars.

CARL WOLFSOHN gives his Beethoven Matinee with M'me Ritter. A fine vocalist from New York will assist him. These Matinees in the Foyer ar the most refined of all our musical entertainments.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 12, 1866.

The Stock Market opens very dull this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which continues the most active on the list; about 5000 shares sold at from 37½@38¾ for preferred, an advance of 1, and common do. at 25¾ an advance of 1; Reading Railroad sold at 50¼@50¾, an advance of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 118, a decline of 2. 55½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 31¾ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 31½@32; 73¼ was bid for Second and Third; 34¾ for Hestonville; 33 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 15 for Ridge avenue.

Government bonds are less active. 7·30s sold at 99½; 103¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 102¾ for old 5-20s; and 94½ for 10-40s. State and City loans are quiet. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and new City 6s at 91½, a decline of ¼.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Commercial; 72 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 98 for Kensington; 52 for Girard; and 75 for Western.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 52 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 22 for Schuylkill Navigation common; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 9 for Susquehanna Canal; 34¾ for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are without change. McClintock sold at 1½, and Oak Shade at 1¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$2000 U S 7-30s June	99¼	100 sh Cata pf	b5 38¼
$3040 Pa 5s coup	86	100 sh do	b5 38
$400 City 6s, new	91¼	100 sh do	s10 38⅛
$2000 do	91¼	100 sh do	s30 37⅞
100 sh Cata pf	b30 37¼	100 sh do	c 37¼
100 sh do	b30 37¼	100 sh do	s10 37¼
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	37¼
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	37¼
100 sh do	s30 37¼	100 sh do	37¼
100 sh do	s30 37¼	100 sh do	b30 38⅛
100 sh do	s30 37¼	100 sh do	b30 38⅛
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	b30 38⅛
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	b30wn 38⅛
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	b5wnut 38
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh do	s10wn 37¼
100 sh do	37¼	100 sh Cata com	25
100 sh do	s10 37¼	100 sh do	s60 25
100 sh do	s10 37¼	100 sh do	s30 25¼
100 sh do	38	100 sh do	b5 25¼
100 sh do	38	100 sh 13th & 15th	32
100 sh do int	s5wn 38	100 sh do	31½
100 sh do	s10 38	100 sh do	b30 32
100 sh do	s10 38	100 sh Reading	b30 50½
100 sh do	s10 38	100 sh do	s30 50½
100 sh do	s10 38	200 sh P C & M'nOil	1
100 sh do	s10 38⅛	9 sh Cam & Am	s 118
100 sh do	s10 38¼	7 sh do	s5..118
200 sh do	b30 38¼	11 sh do	s5..118
100 sh do	b30 38¾	400 sh McClintock	1½
280 sh do	s10wn.. 38¾	200 sh Oak Shade	2
100 sh do	s10 38½	100 sh Fulton Coal	7
100 sh do	s10 38¼	100 sh Buck Mtn	48
100 sh do	38¼	500 sh Feed Dam	¼
100 sh do	38¼	400 sh Clinton Coal	1
100 sh do	38¼	500 sh do	1¼
100 sh do	b5 38¼	100 sh do	1

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Sugar Ck	b30 4	100 sh St Nich Oil	⅜
100 sh Egbert	⅜		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	138	138¼
American Silver, ½ and ¼	132½	133½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138½	12 M.	138¾
11 A. M.	138½	1 P. M.	138¾

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 12.—The Cattle Market continues dull at about former rates. 1900 head arrived and sold at 15½@16½c. for extra; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 10@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

85 head Ullman & Bochman, Lanc. co., 14@15½.
135 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14½@16½.
150 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 13@16.
60 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@14½.
50 " J. A. Chain & Brother, Penna., 12@14.
58 " L. Frank, Lancaster county, 13@15.
95 " Gust. Shombers, Western, 12@15½.
90 " Hane & Co, Lancaster co, 13@15.
35 " Dryfoos & Brother, Lanc. co, 13@15.
61 " J. Cassady, Western, 12@15
36 " Owen Smith, Western, 13@15½.
26 " A. Kennedy, Chester county 14@15.
25 " P. West, Chester county, 14@15.
30 " A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 14@15½.
89 " P. McFilen, Lancaster county, 12@15.
75 " P. Hathaway, Chester county, 13@16.
90 " J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 13@16
100 " James McFilen, Western, 14@15.
60 " E. McFilen Chester county, 14@15
45 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@15½.
43 " J. Clemson, Western, 6@7 gross.
80 " B. Hood, Chester county, 13@16
32 " Cochran & McCall, Chester county, 14@16.

Sheep are rather firmer; 7000 head sold at from 7 to 7½c. ₱ pound, gross, for good fat sheep.

Cows are unchanged; 150 head sold at $35@39 for springers, and $40@100 per head for milch cows, as to quality.

Hogs are dull and rather lower; 1800 head sold at the different yards at from $13 to $14 the 100 pounds net.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 12.—Trade is partially suspended in all departments owing to the inclement condition of the weather. The demand for cloverseed is less active, but there is very little coming forward; sales of 300 bushels at $7 25@8 ₱ 64 pounds, the latter figure for choice. Timothy is steady at $4 25@4·50. Flaxseed is scarce, and in fair demand at the late decline; small sales at $3·05.

Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and No. 1 is in steady demand at $32 50 per ton.

For Flour there is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers are unwilling to purchase beyond immediate wants. Small sales at $7@7 50 for superfine; $8 to 8 50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $8·50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat, but inferior is not wanted. Small sales of fair and choice at $2@2 25, and common at $1 70@1 90; a sale of choice white at $2 60. Rye is scarce and dull at 85c. The market is very poorly supplied with Corn, but there is not much demand; sales of 4000 bushels at 72½c. in the cars and from store. Oats are dull at 45c. No sales of Barley have been reported; 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 38.

Whisky continues dull. Pennsylvania may be quoted at $2 25 and Ohio at $2 27.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton dull at 45c Flour dull, sales of 6000 bbls. State $7@8·35; Ohio $8 50@10·75; Western $8·85@8 58; southern $8·75@$15; Canada $8@11·65. Wheat declining, sales unimportant. Corn dull, sales trifling. Pork dull at $29. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 12—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 113½; do. bonds 72½; New York Central, 88½; Reading, 100⅞; Hudson River, 101½; Canton Company, 44; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie, 78½; Carolina 6s, 82½; One Year Certificates, 95½; Treasuries, 99½; Five twenties, 102⅞; Ten forties, 94½; Gold, 138½.

—The English papers announce the death of Dr. George Petrie, the eminent archæologist. He was about seventy-six years of age. Dr. Petrie held a high rank in the literary world. He was Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and ex-President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and was known as a literary contributor to the antiquarian literature of England. He was also head of the historical department of the Ordnance Survey for many years, during which time he collected a great variety of important and interesting materials relating to what may be called the middle ages of Ireland. These have been deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy for the use of members, and of students in this department of literature. He was also the author of a very learned work, the "Petrie Collection of Ancient Irish Music." His remains will be interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

—In the last number of *Harper's Monthly*, the article on the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island is by W. H. Davenport, the "International Affair" by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; the verses "Sweet Clove" by W. D. Howells; and "The March to the Sea" by Herman Melville.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was held this morning at the rooms of the Company, No. 230 Walnut street. A ballot was opened for the election of officers, which resulted, as follows:—

Managers—Edward F. Gay, William G. Moorhead, Charles B. Wright, Henry Duhring, James D. Whetham, Wm. A. Galbraith, C. P. Bayard, Wm. S. Lane, Hugh W. Catherwood, James B. Montgomery.

The annual report was then read by the Secretary. The report states that works projected last year have been very favorably progressing. The locomotive houses at Erie, Kane, Renovo, and Sunbury, as originally designed, are finished and ready for use. 24 4-10 miles of siding have been constructed during the year, and 2½ miles are in progress; there will then be sixty sidings on the road, 288 miles to pass trains between Sunbury and Erie. There are now on the line 16 reservoirs, 23 tanks, and one standpipe. The improvements on the road are believed to be sufficient to accommodate a much larger business than has heretofore been done.

The bill providing for the issue of seven per cent. 3d mortgage bonds, to the amount of $3,000,000, as presented at the last Legislature, was duly passed and accepted by the Board of Managers. These bonds were issued and sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $2,250,000.

For the purchase of the State Canal this Company paid to the Commonwealth $3,500 000 in 5 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds secured as a lien on the road. The business of the road for the past year has equalled the estimate made by the general manager, as furnished in the last report. Of the anthracite coal trade expected, only 120,000 tons were carried on the road during the year; but little of this reached Erie, the most of it being sent to points on the line.

In the early part of last spring arrangements were made by the Lessee for such use of the Oil Creek Railroad as seemed calculated to secure a fair share of business connected with the oil region. A third rail was laid on this Oil Creek Road to accommodate the narrow guage cars, and matters looked promising to the parties interested in Oil Creek, Atlantic, and Great Western, and New York Central Railroads combined, and succeeded in terminating the arrangement previously made by the lessee of the road.

The receipts of the road for the past year amounted to $2,074,140. Receipts for 1864 were $1,119,629, or nearly 94½ per cent. on the previous year. The interest on the funded debt for the year will amount to $580,000. Contingent expenses, $10,000, leaving a balance of $310,000 to be divided among the stockholders.

A ROW NIPPED IN THE BUD.—James Dorsey, "an American citizen of African descent," keeps a drinking establishment of diminutive proportions at No. 510 S. Seventh street. James is in the habit of keeping open house all night, and the colored population resort there in large numbers to talk over the affairs of the nation, and express their opinions regarding the operating of the Freedmen's Bureau, etc. Yesterday morning a slight difference of opinion took place between a number present, which ended in the Sabbath day being broken by the indulgence in a regular scrimmage. The Fifth Ward police took the matter in hand, and some seventeen of the belligerents, including Dorsey, were transferred from the seductive bar-room to the cheerless apartments of the Fifth Ward Station House. Dorsey was held in $500 bail for keeping a disorderly house, and the others were held for good behavior.

WINDOW SMASHING AND CLOTH STEALING.—Yesterday morning some genius, actuated both by motives of vandalism and theft, took a large piece of ice from its proper sphere, the gutter, and sent it by main force through the bulk window of the dry goods store of Mr. S. Gourley, Tenth street, below Poplar. The window was smashed, and the fellow proceeded to appropriate several pieces of cloth, linen, &c., abstracted through the aperture made, with which he went on his way rejoicing. A man named Watson was subsequently arrested on suspicion of committing the act. He had one of the pieces of cloth on his shoulder when taken into custody. Alderman Massey held him in $1000 bail. The stolen goods were valued at about $120.

DEATH OF MR. WM. H. ADAMS, GRAND SECRETARY, G. L. A. Y. M. OF PA.—William H. Adams, Esq., a well known resident of Philadelphia, died last evening, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Adams had been Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of this State for nearly twenty years; and by his urbanity and gentleness of nature had endeared himself to a very large number of persons both in and out of the Masonic Brotherhood. The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased, North Sixteenth street, and will be attended by the members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter Commandery, and several subordinate organizations.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHOOTING.—Joel Swain got possession of a pistol yesterday afternoon, and attempted to try its shooting qualities by firing a shot at the body of Joseph Harrison, near the corner of Fourth and Brown streets. Luckily the shot did not take effect, but Swain's indiscretion caused his arrest, and he was held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Toland.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED BY THE POLICE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to rob the house of Thomas Mackellar, at Shoemaker's lane and Hancock street, Germantown. The would-be burglar, name unknown, got into the kitchen, and was about forcing his way into some other apartments of the house, when his operations were materially interfered with by the advent of a couple of policemen, who took him into custody and locked him up in the Twenty-second Ward Station House.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Last night Ellen Ganier, a denizen of Bedford street, scraped the acquaintance of an unsuspecting masculine, in the neighborhood of Fifth and Shippen streets, and while holding him in interesting converse, managed to relieve him of his pocket-book, and abstracting the sum of thirty dollars therefrom, replaced the wallet, her victim being in blissful ignorance of what had taken place. He subsequently discovered his loss and had Ellen arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her in default of bail.

A BURGLAR ESCAPES, BUT IS AGAIN ARRESTED.—A colored individual named John Harris has been amusing himself by committing a number of burglaries in West Chester. His evil propensities got him into jail, but not fancying confinement, he managed to effect his escape, and came to see the sights in Philadelphia. His freedom of restraint was, however, of short duration, for he was nabbed last evening at Sixth and Lombard streets, by Officer Samuel Smith, and taken from whence he came.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF A PROMINENT FREE MASON.—John L. Goddard, Esq., a well-known Free Mason, and an officer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, while attending the Episcopal Church yesterday, situated at Thirty-eighth and Oak streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, was seized with a paralytic stroke. He was conveyed to his residence, and for some time it was thought he could not recover. He was better, however, this morning, and is considered in a fair way of recovering.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—About a week since a mulatto girl living as a domestic with the family of Dr. Ash, No. 1721 Vine street, stole a quantity of clothing, linen, etc., from the house, and left for parts unknown. The dishonest servant was arrested yesterday, and will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

A DWELLING-HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Aug. L. Kaul, on Clarke's lane, Twenty-second Ward, was entered by burglars on Sunday afternoon, while the family were attending church, and $150 in cash, and about $50 worth of jewelry were abstracted. The thieves got off scot free.

INDICATIONS OF A FRESHET.—The ice on the river Schuylkill is breaking up, and comes drifting down the stream and over Fairmount Dam in large cakes. The water is high, and there are slight indications of a freshet.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, a dwelling house situated at the corner of Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue took fire, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was done.

CUTTING A FIGURE.—

To make a figure seems to be
Of ¼ mankind the aim,
But many, ere 'tis 1, will see
That it is too hard a game;
And some whose fame has been quite great,
Were poorly ¼d, and little 8.

When from the Tower a suit you've bought,
'Tis glory that won't vex you 0;
And, 10 to 1, your friends will vow
You ne'er bed looked fine as now!

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia. Selling at prices guaranteed low.r than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Cold, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

A SOLEMN THING!—"It's a very solemn thing to get married," said old Aunt Jemima. "Yes," but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her niece, the fair Analine. There are many solemn things we must experience in this world, not the least of which is to find one-self some cold morning entirely out of coal. If you are in this unpleasant fix, go at once to W. W. Alter, the great coal merchant, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, and purchase a supply. It more convenient, you may order it at the Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s first class ready-made clothing house is No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental."

BOGUS.

All "foreign scents" are *bogus* past all doubt,
The present tariff shuts the genuine out!
Just read the law, its clauses are imperious—
The one *real perfume* is "Night-Blooming Cereus"
Manufactured by Phalon & Son, New York. Sold everywhere.

Mr. QUIEN, S. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, whose neat and elegant news stand is the subject of general admiration, has the EVENING TELEGRAPH, N. Y. CLIPPER, together with all the diurnal, weekly, or other literature, issued in this or sister cities as soon as possible after the date of publication. We bespeak for him the patronage of our friends needing anything in his line.

NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

AT REDUCED PRICES, fine oil eyes photographs, of superior execution; magnificent portraits; life-size oil colored photographs, and cartes de visite, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7 30s and 5-20s
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & Co., 34 South Third street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—ELLIOTT.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. A. Manship, at No 861 N. Broad street, Mr. THOMAS W. CAMPBELL to Miss SUSAN D. ELLIOTT, both of this city.

DEITZ—ASH.—On January 24, 1866, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. CHARLES S. DEITZ to Miss ADELINA J. ASH, all of this city.

KENT—KIRBY.—On the evening of the 8th of Second Month, at the residence of the bride's parents, according to the order of the Society of Friends, SAMUEL C. KENT, of Chester county, Pa., to ANNIE S. KIRBY, of Ocean county, N. J.

DIED.

CAPEWELL.—On the 10th instant, SARAH L. CAPEWELL, beloved wife of John Capewell, Sr., in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 214 Chesnut street, South Camden, N. J., on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONNELL.—On the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN CONNELL, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Peiffer, at the second Toll Gate, Germantown avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the 15th instant.

HOGUET.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY HOGUET, aged 60 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1212 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

POULSON.—On the morning of February 8, 1866, CHARLES A. POULSON, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, and the interment take place at Germantown. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR SKATES AT greatly reduced prices. TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

FINELY POLISHED LAUNDRY IRONS will give your dresses and clothing a more glossy and showy appearance than the ordinary articles. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOOR KNOCKERS.—SEVERAL PATTERNS of knockers, for doors or gates, and door bells and bell fixtures, for sale at the Hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT street.

SALE OF HANDSOME AGATE-BARDIGLIO AND A. MARMO VASES, FINE FRENCH BRONZES, RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, VERY ELABORATE ROCALIA CHINA VASES, ETC.,
The importation of Messrs. Vitt Brothers, will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, On Thursday Morning,
15th instant, at 10¾ o'clock.
The collection will be ready for examination on Wednesday, 14th instant, and will comprise many fine pieces, which arrived too late for holiday sales. 2 10 4t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

STERR'S CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALLS, FILBERT Street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.
W. H. STERR, Auctioneer,
Will sell
On Tuesday Morning,
February 13th at 10 o'clock about
THIRTY-FIVE HORSES,
Comprising Trotting, Farm, and Family Horses, among which will be found:
Sorrel Horse, 5 years old, sound and kind.
Black Horse, 8 years old, sound and kind.
Bay Pacing Horse Niagara
Grey Mare 7 years old, sound and kind.
Sorrel Mare, 6 years old, sound and kind.
ALSO,
A number of other Horses and Mules.
Also, new and second-hand Carriages, Light Wagons, Sulkies, Sleigh, etc., etc., with which the sale will commence
Together with Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Sheets Bells, etc., made by superior makers.
No postponement on account of weather.
Horses, Vehicles, and Harness always on hand at private Sale.
Superior Stable accommodations for Horses entered for public or private sale.
1t W. H. STERR, Auctioneer.

PREMIUMS TO THE
Whipple File Manufacturing Co.

GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, AND DIPLOMA.

Gold Medal, Silver Medal, and Diploma, from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.

Silver Medal from the American Institute, New York.

Read the following letter:—

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York, Oct. 18, 1865.

William P. Pierce, Esq., President Whipple File Manufacturing Company.—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of handing to you, with this, the sample of files as tested by me as one of the judges in connection with the Thirty-Sixth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute. You will notice, in addition to those furnished by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company, which I understand are made from steel of their own production, that two of the most celebrated English makers are represented, namely, Messrs. Greaves & Sons, and Messrs Moss & Gamble, and it affords me much satisfaction to state that after having given the samples an equal and impartial test, I find those presented by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company to be fully equal, if not superior, to the English; and in confirmation of my opinion, I refer parties interested to accompanying samples, which are one 12-inch half round bastard, by Messrs. Greaves & Sons, one 12 inch flat bastard by Messrs Moss & Gamble, one 12-inch half round bastard, by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company. With the result of this test in view, I can see no reason why we need look to England for our supply of files, either on account of superior quality of steel or excellence in workmanship.

Very respectfully, (Signed)
R. G. McDOUGALL, Engineer and Machinist.

Salesroom, No. 511 Commerce Street.
A LARGE STOCK OF
FILES AND STEEL
Constantly on hand; and all orders sent will receive prompt attention. 1trp

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 639 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1mip

GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED BY
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
10 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

THE FEROCIOUS FENIANS.

MORE FROM O'MAHONY.

The Canadians Send An Address to their Brethren in the United States.

NEW YORK, February 11.—At the request of the Fenians of Canada, officially conveyed to me, I beg leave to forward you the accompanying address of their District Centre for publication in your influential and widely-read newspaper. For obvious reasons the name of the signer is suppressed; but I certify to the *bona fide* nature of the document. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

ADDRESS

FROM THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD OF CANADA TO THEIR BROTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Whereas an attempt is being made by some men to oppose the decisions of the largest deliberative body of Irishmen that ever assembled in America—the late Fenian Congress—a decision arrived at after a most impartial, thorough, and earnest investigation of all matters in dispute between the Head Centre, John O'Mahony, and his opponents—a decision confirmed by and coinciding with that of the C. E. of the Irish Republic, and a decision which, therefore, should be sacredly binding on all who have at heart the honor, unity, and freedom of our race.

Now we, the Fenian Brotherhood of Canada, solemnly declare that we have the fullest and most unalterable confidence in the justice of the decision of the late Congress, and in the purity, energy, and ability of the Head Centre, as well as in the wisdom of the course he has seen fit to adopt to accomplish the freedom of Ireland; and we indignantly denounce as the worst enemies of our mother land any men who, in the words of James Stevens, moved to a mad and traitorous end, raise the cry of "To Canada," instead of "To Ireland," and who refuse to abide by the determination of Congress, which "emphatically condemns as unjust, immoral, and un-Irish any attempt to impose, in the name of Ireland, on a cognate, friendly, and self-governing people the horrors of invasion and war."

The Fenian Brotherhood was instituted for the one purpose of aiding the Irish at home in the struggle for their independence; and as this purpose has been strictly adhered to by the Head Centre, whose conduct has been most emphatically approved by the C. E. at home, and as Congress has found the charges preferred against him conceived in malice and untrue in fact, therefore we, whose sole object is the liberation of Ireland, most earnestly protest against any recognition by the Brotherhood of men who, in open defiance of all authority, persist in endeavoring to turn the organization from its legitimate, true, and honorable course, and attempt to inaugurate a policy wrong in principle, impracticable as a means to the end they profess to seek, and treacherous and fatal to Ireland; for to her delay is death. And we call on you, our brothers in the United States, to reject with contempt the advice of any men who strive to distract your attention from the highest and holiest earthly object of our race—the freedom of Ireland—and to degrade our organization by making it an instrument of wanton aggression on an unoffending people. We appeal to you to devote all your energy and all your influence to the great and honorable work of aiding our brothers at home, and thus obey the wishes of the C. E., the chief of the Irish republic. We appeal to you in the name of our brothers who lie captive in British dungeons, but whose proud spirit the lash of the tyrant cannot crush, because they wait with confidence the hour in which, by your aid, they shall be avenged on Irish soil. We finally appeal to you in the name of Ireland to aid her immediately, effectively, and determinedly, discarding all side issues as destructive to her; for, by our hope of heaven, we believe that the freedom of Ireland can be accomplished more speedily and certainly than the conquest of Canada. The hour that sees the green flag first unfurled on the soil of our native land by the aid of her exiles will see us beside you, and then we will prove to you the truth of our words and our devotion to Ireland.

Signed on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood of Canada. ——, District Centre.

God save the green!

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Business—Lincoln's Birthday—The Weather—St. Patrick's Day—Fires—Masquerades—Coal Oil Suit—Theatres, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 12.

In consequence of the celebration at Washington to-day, and the horrible weather, there is but little inclination to transact business.

Gold is down again to-day, and is quite weak at 138¼. Money is easy. Produce and merchandise dull. Freights are dull, with five hundred and sixty vessels in port. The gold customs of Saturday reached nearly a million dollars.

During Saturday night and yesterday morning the fog on the waters around the city was exceedingly dense, and both rivers were filled with immense masses of floating ice. Navigation was greatly interfered with in consequence on all the ferries, and on some of them was totally suspended for the time. On those where the boats continued to run the trips were far less frequent than usual, and their movements were attended by some accidents.

The Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory* ran into a coal-laden schooner, damaging it so severely that it soon after sank. The ferryboat *Patterson*, which left Christopher street, New York, for Hoboken, at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening, did not reach her destination, about a mile distant, till between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, she having been carried down the bay by the ice, and the pilot losing his reckoning in the impenetrable veil which surrounded him. Of course the streets continued the same reservoirs of mud and slush that they were on Friday and Saturday.

Another meeting of the Irish societies of Brooklyn was held yesterday to make further arrangements for celebrating the coming St. Patrick's Day, when the route of procession and several other matters were agreed upon. A resolution to invite all the Fenian societies of the city to take part in the demonstration was unanimously adopted.

We are just now in the enjoyment of the Carnival season. Three carnival balls will be given during the present week.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in Julius Cohn & Co.'s varnish store, No. 307 Pearl street, and owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the flames raged uncontrolled for several hours. Messrs. Cohn & Co.'s loss will amount to $18,000; insured for $12,000. The building is damaged to the amount of $2500. Mrs. Ellen McDonough, boarding house keeper, Hecht & Co., dealers in tinware, and Wm. Hogg, dealer in leather, also suffered some damage to their furniture and stocks of goods.

A singular case of alleged attempted extortion was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday. The complainant, Dr. Gaudolfo, a wealthy resident of Binghamton, in this State, alleged that Alvin Hill, also a resident of Binghamton, had attempted to extort $3000 from him. Counter charges were made against the complainant, but the Court found Hill guilty, and sentenced him to a term of four months in the Penitentiary.

The trial in the case of the Messrs. Schieffelin Brothers vs. Robbins, which has been in progress several days, was concluded at a late hour on Friday evening by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. One of the questions decided by this trial is, that crude petroleum oil will not explode unless it comes in contact with a flame, or unless it is put into a vessel heated to a white heat.

A letter from the Navy Yard reports that the *Winooski* returned there yesterday afternoon, and found that the *Algonquin* had not made the first move towards meeting the *Winooski* at Sand's Point to start on the ocean race. So the affair is off for the present.

On Sunday afternoon the Jersey City drug mills, owned by Messrs. Hillier & Sons, and located in Hudson street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

A fire occurred about 7 o'clock on Saturday night in No. 66 Broad street, doing damage to the amount of $1000; and about 11 o'clock in the building in the rear of No. 113 East Fifty-ninth street, doing damage to the amount of $4000.

Miss Bateman's engagement at Niblo's closes with the present week. She will appear to-night as "Bianca," in Milman's tragedy of *Fazio*, and to-morrow evening will personate "Pauline," in Bulwer Lytton's *Lady of Lyons*. There will be a matinee at this theatre on Saturday. Miss Bateman goes hence to Boston. Monday evening Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear at Niblo's in her well-known character of "Fanchon."

Booth, in *Richelieu*, continues to attract immense audiences.

John E. Owens remains with us for

THE BALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Brilliant Assemblage of Fair Women and Brave Men—Statesmen and Warriors, Dames and Demoiselles—The Union Between America and France Cemented on the Light Fantastic Toe—Dancing to the Music of Perpetual Amity, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The ball given to-night by the Marquis and Marchioness de Montholon was beyond all question the most magnificent entertainment ever given in this metropolis, and is a bright link in the chain of pleasant associations that binds together the two nations.

The Marquis bears a name historical in *La Belle France*, and is the son of the General of that name who was the companion of Napoleon the First at St. Helena, and of Napoleon the Third when he was also a prisoner of state, while the Marchioness is the daughter of a gallant general in the old United States Army. The house now occupied by the French Legation was built and fitted up by W. W. Corcoran, the banker, and the last public entertainment given there was when his daughter was married to Mr. Eustis, then a member of the Federal Congress, but afterwards Confederate Secretary of Legation at Paris. It is a spacious, elaborately ornamented building, fronting Lafayette square.

To-night, as if to impress upon the guests that this was a French festival, the carriages rolled in at a *porte cochere*, in true Parisian style. In front of the house there was no sign of the gay throng within. The guests, on alighting, were received by servants in full livery, and were escorted through the hall and up the grand staircase, with its banisters of massive carved oak. The front room on the second-story, used by the Marquis as his *cabinet de travail*, was set apart as the gentlemen's dressing-room, where gloves were put on, and the hair-brush was applied to give the last touch. The adjacent apartment in the rear was the ladies' dressing room, into which the fair ones entered in their cocoon-like wrappings, from which they emerged in the full glory of evening attire. Descending the staircase again, the guests were shown into the front drawing-room, on the left of the main hall, where stood the host and hostess.

The Marquis was attired in full evening dress, wearing around his neck the bright scarlet ribbon and decoration of a Commander of the Legion of Honor, while several other orders graced his breast. He is a tall, well-made, graceful gentleman, and his Parisian politeness was conspicuous as he received his guests. The Marchioness, as has already been stated, is an American by birth and education. She wore a dress of white tarlatan, elaborately trimmed, with a superb necklace of diamonds, and the cross of some regal order on her shoulder.

The drawing-rooms of the Legation are elaborately decorated. Prominent in that which guests were received are three-quarter length portraits of the present Emperor and of the lovely Empress Eugenie, which were the objects of marked attention. Leading from the front drawing-room is the library, which is fitted up with carved oak, and not only contains a large collection of standard works, but many rare works of art, prominent among which is a veiled bust, so wonderfully executed that it would seem that the bust is covered with a white veil.

Connecting with the library and with the back drawing-room is the dining-hall. To-night this is the supper-room, and the carved oaken buffets are loaded with gastronomic wonders. Pastries, ices, and the many palatable delicacies which have made French cooking renowned the world over are lavishly supplied, with an abundance of rich Burgundy, sparkling champagne, and other wines of the rarest vintages. All the eatables, we learned, are home productions, from the kitchen of the Legation, and were highly appreciated and enjoyed by the guests, many of whom are accustomed to the scanty fare of our Washington hotels.

The drawing-rooms, the library, and the dining-hall are on one side of the main hall of the house. On the other side is a spacious apartment dedicated to art. It is lighted from above, and the walls are covered with choice pictures by the first American and European artists of our generation. At the end opposite the door, in a spacious recess, surrounded by flowers, stands the original Greek Slave, by Powers, as fit presiding goddess for a temple graced by the loveliness of the land. Above her, gracefully entwined, were the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color—those glorious ensigns that have floated over victories on the two continents.

In addition to these spacious apartments there were others of less size. In one those fond of the card table were enjoying their favorite game. In another a host of politicians were discussing whether or not the President would make further disclosures of his policy to-morrow to the Virginia delegation. In another, which was evidently the boudoir of the Marchioness, several couples of young people were always engaged in earnest conversation; neither should we forget a recess in which a table was graced by two huge punch-bowls, from which two attendants were ever replenishing glasses of a compound which appeared acceptable to all who imbibed it.

Such another display of beauty, glare of jewels, shimmer of silk and satin, and withal a grand crowd and crush of crinoline, has not been known in Washington for many a day. The generality with which the invitations had been distributed in official circles served to render it more than ordinarily marked and pleasant, and brought together a company made up of the members of the House of Representatives, United States Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, and all the generals and admirals now in Washington, together with a large number of distinguished officers of a lower grade from both branches of the service. Added to these were the scions of many of the oldest families of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

A marked feature was the presence of the officers of the French man-of-war, *L'Amiral d'Estang*, now at Annapolis. They wore the handsome naval uniform of the Empire, with the graceful epaulets and the brilliant decorations of the Legion of Honor. In the hall stood a veteran boatswain, with his broad turned-over collar, who appeared to take pride in the gay scene, and who was well pleased when any of the passing throng addressed a few words to him in the language of *La Belle France*.

The guests began to assemble about 10 o'clock, though up to 11 comparatively few of the large number invited had arrived. So admirably had all the minutiæ of arrangements been perfected, that, although the current of gentlefolk flowed in more swiftly and voluminously as the hour grew later, no one, however much a novice in regard to the evening's programme, was at a moment's loss how to dispose of himself. For the first two hours there was nothing especially marked in the entertainment save a confused tide of beautiful women and their cavaliers as they wended their way in and up the grand staircase to the retiring-rooms, and later reappeared for presentation to the Marquis and Marchioness Montholon, who received, as has already been noticed, in the front drawing-room, immediately opposite the base of the stairway.

Your respects paid to the host and hostess, an enticing vista of luxury and enjoyment awaited, turn which way you would. The special mark and felicity of this delightful event was undoubtedly a result of the numbers and variety of classes through which the cards of invitation had been diffused. Here were the majority of members from both Houses of Congress, many of the Justices of the Supreme Court bench, our leading generals and naval officers, a dazzling array of diplomats and celebrities in every distinguished walk and position in life.

Grave Senators found themselves talking courtly nonsense to bewitching young ladies in the sequestered recesses of an alcove; eminent warriors and stern old seadogs chatted in knots together, and fought many a battle over again by land and sea; foreign and native diplomats took more than kindly to one another, and moved, gayly decorated, in and out of the mazes of the throng; younger men, with irresistibly lovely women, were treading buoyantly the measures of foreign and domestic dances to the melody of the softest strains, and over all hovered such a posy of light, shade, color, mirth, congeniality, and delight, as would have tempted an anchorite from his cell, and led a daughter of the Church to forget her vow.

After the first formal tour of the rooms a majority of the company tended towards the dancing saloon, wherein a particular set were already blithely moving to the bewitching harmonies of *les lanciers*. This apartment above all the rest, was perhaps most noticeable and attractive. Here was a *pot pourri* of broadcloth, lace, satin, and brocade, animated and graceful, surging hither and thither, giving voice and gesture to a syllabic refrain that bewildered and allured. You paused upon the threshold struck from the first with the *chefs d'œuvre* that hung upon the walls; but lower, and upon your own level, was such a marvel of loveliness and refinement that the eye, once caught, could but surrender without discretion.

Within a circle, not magic, but gayly alive with begirded sprites and handsome men, hedged about with beauteous women and happy attendants, moved easily in and out the mazes of the dance. Music soft and inspiring issued from within the recesses of a grove of rare exotics, through whose branches the symmetrical shape of Powers' Greek Slave gleamed white and rigidly. Later the gay multitude transferred itself into adjoining *salons*, where promenades were in vogue and delicious morsels were spread to tempt the appetite.

At midnight the tide of arrivals had ceased to inundate the mansions, and rapidly departing equipages had already initiated the ebb.

It would be invidious to criticize the toilets of the ladies, especially when so many of the ladies belonging to the corps diplomatic were dressed *a la mode de Paris*. Miss Blanche Butler, of Massachusetts, in white tarletan trimmed, with a blue bodice trimmed with flowers, was a decided belle, and opened the ball with the first Secretary of Legation. Miss Blondem, of Missouri, in a white tarletan speckled with gold, and with her raven hair powdered with gold dust, was much admired.

Miss Deolittle, of Wisconsin, young and fair, contrasted favorably with some of the more aged and overdressed spinsters. Rhode Island was well represented by the accomplished Miss Jencks, who was dressed in white, with pearl ornaments in her hair. One of Ohio's fairest daughters, Miss Denison, was deservedly admired and charmingly dressed; and from the far Pacific there was Miss Haverly, of California, whose dress was an ingenious combination of white muslin and flowers.

Taken as a whole, the ladies were dressed with exquisite taste, and there was a brilliant display of jewels, rich and rare. The dresses were almost invariably fresh, and evidently make for the occasion; but some of them will never be wearable again, for stupid men will tread on trailing skirts, tearing out gathers, and rendering it necessary to retire to the dressing-room and repair damages.

A noticeable feature of the entertainment was the cordial fraternization of the politicians from the Capital. Senator Saulsbury chatted cordially with Senator Wilson, while Representative Boutwell held friendly converse with Senator McDougall. The Democratic Guelphs and the Republican Ghibellines hobnobbed at the punch bowls, while the Western economists sipped champagne with the Eastern protectionists. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, did not seem unhappy because the ball was "without distinction of color;" while Mr. Blaine, of Maine, improved his own constitution by partaking of the gastronomic delicacies.

As for the officers of the army and navy, they went through the mazes of the dance as if it was a battalion drill, and showed those at the supper tables how to "fire and fall back." An enthusiastic few, however, who were mostly given to the pleasures of the terpsichorean art, were plainly of a mind to continue the hilarity of the occasion by using the vacated space of their more moderate fellows in keeping it up to the small hours when "daylight should appear."—*N. Y. Herald.*

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATION

LINEN GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

They have prepared for exhibition seven cases selected expressly for them by G. N. Richardson's Sons & Owden, comprising a full assortment of

4-4 BEST MAKE SHIRTING LINEN.
40, 42, 45, 50, and 54 INCH PILLOW LINEN.
10-4 and 12-4 IRISH SHEETING—finest imported.
⅝ and ¾ SNOW-DROP AND DAMASK NAPKINS.
COLORED BORDERED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins to match.
COLORED BORDERED DESSERT CLOTHS.
COLORED BORDERED DOYLIES.
BIRD-EYE DIAPERS, LONG LAWN, ETC.

Also in stock, Superior Undressed French Shirting, Pillow, and Sheeting Linen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

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No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
BLANKETS—BLANKETS. BLANKETS CHEAP.
SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.
LINEN GOODS.
8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns, at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 12c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1 50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2 50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c. up.
White Marseilles, 87½c., worth $1 25.
WHITE GOODS.
We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 16c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 25 per cent. less than formerly.
DRESS GOODS.
Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca 31c up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals, beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.
HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose, from 12c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 25 mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsocks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
PRICE & WOOD.
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

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FIVE CASES

THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

CALICO,

BEST MAKES,

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

WIDE CHINTZES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 20 CENTS.
CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 23 CENTS.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
PACIFIC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
9-4 AND 10-4 UTICA, 10-4 PEPPERELL.
8-4 AND 10-4 WALTHAM, 10-4 BATES SHEETING.
All at less than wholesale prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
27 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS.—Having finished taking account of stock, we find we have a few lots of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
that we do not wish to keep until next season, and we have determined to close them out, at very low prices,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
H. STEEL & SON,
27 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GOOD SILKS AT LOW PRICES.—We still maintain our reputation for
SELLING SILKS CHEAP.
We have now open a fine stock of
BLACK SILKS, EVERY VARIETY,
COLORED SILKS, EVERY VARIETY,
At less than the present cost of importation. Now is the time to buy Silks, as there is no doubt at all but that they will be very much higher. Having anticipated the present rise by buying our silks some time back, we are now able to offer
VERY DECIDED BARGAINS.
H. STEEL & SON,
27 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

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U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
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7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

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AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

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ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the pubic generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR

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CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,

Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY For CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.

If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.

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Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
c. 23 RACE Street, Philad'a. 1 22 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN NEPPLE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES L. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK

is receiving Freights daily at low rates.
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET, and will insure at low rates.
P. B. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 [Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA, Saturday, February 10.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 21.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$50 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....$5 00 Steerage to London.....$4 00
First Cabin to Paris.....$5 00 Steerage to Paris.....$6 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $80 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & Co., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 1 1 9m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc

MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,

First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT—The assortment of Braids, Wigs Toupees Fanceaux, Bapillons, Roulcaux, Tendus, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Scams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 20 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$95,000 00
120 000 " 6 " '81.....128 100 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 196,375 00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90,558
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,250
125,000 City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest gusranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,580 0
3,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,350 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0
$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate..... 36,100 00
Bills receivable for insurances made. 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,956 89
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48
56,635 37
$1,253,650 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua F. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..... 944 543 15
Premiums.....1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1865, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Charles N. Bancker, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, Metcalf & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 2d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles P. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, Jos. T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox. Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaiy, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 810 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20 1y

Waiting for the Dentist.

From London Society.

The day was bright and sunny, the weekly
Punch was funny;
But *Punch* with all its charms for me had no
temptation,
At the dentist's I was waiting, heart and courage
palpitating,
And I cared not for the weather, in sad anticipation.

Would I were a Special Pleader! I would beg
the gentle reader
To listen to my pleadings for some mercy to my
rhyme,
About the thoughts that, teasing, made me hot
and kept me freezing,
Kept me mirthful, kept me mournful, all that
dreary waiting time.

"Love," I thought, "impetuous, seething, is
another state of teething,
Alike we feel its torments in palace and in hut:
But we give up groans and sighing, break our
youthful vows of dying
For the dear beloved object when our wisdom
teeth are cut.

"Jealousy we feel for love's sake, 'tis exactly
like the toothache,
With its quick spasmodic throbbing and its sudden fits of pain:
Brave is he who hides this feeling, bears his
anguish without squealing,
And when the fit is over, holds his head erect
again.

"To Pain we are apprenticed, Age is but a skilful dentist,
He 'stops' our cares and troubles with a bitter
dose of death."
Here my similes were ended, of love and toothache blended,
And delighted at their truth, I paused to take a
breath.

"What spoony moralising!" cries the reader,
criticizing,
But it kept my mind employed till I heard a sort
of purr,
And a footman stood beside me, grinning
covertly yet widely,
Then quoth he with a grin—"Now my master's
ready, sir!"

General Ekin in the Field.

The citizens of Columbiana, Ohio, a very thriving and beautiful village in Columbiana county, have organized a lyceum, for the purpose of advancing literary interest and cultivating a spirit of educational improvement among the young of both sexes. At a meeting of the Lyceum, in the early part of January, it was decided to extend an invitation to General Ekin, a former resident of Columbiana, to deliver a lecture before the society. The General accepted the invitation in the following letter:—

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1865.
—JOHN E. ALLEN, Esq., Secretary Columbiana Lyceum, Columbiana, Ohio.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 3d instant, inviting me, by a vote of Columbiana Lyceum, to deliver a lecture before that body on a subject to be chosen by myself. I beg you to convey to the members of the Lyceum my acknowledgments of the compliment implied by their flattering invitation, with the assurance that so soon as official engagements will permit I shall be most happy to gratify their wishes. Although I cannot at this moment designate either the subject or the time of my proposed lecture, I feel justified in promising the discharge of the pleasant duty which your kindness has imposed, before the close of the present winter. I have accepted your invitation the more cheerfully because Columbiana was the happy scene of my youthful studies, under the tutorship of the good and learned William Moody, Esq., and because I cherish pleasant memories of the place and of kind friends who lived there, some of whom yet remain, and with whom I would be so truly glad to exchange friendly greeting.

I am, dear, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Q. M. D.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 251 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET,

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE CARDS—splendid assortment and cheapest in the city, at MAGEE'S, SECOND and CHESNUT Streets. 2 6t

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined, and then re-covered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yip PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.
Among which can be found:—

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garden Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Komische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Reader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 27 mwsimrp

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20mwsm

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of F. L. JOHN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of C. F. MAENNES and FREDERICK HEYER, Executors of the last will and testament of F. L. JOHN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 9 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES CONNOLLY, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that MARY CONNOLLY, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and an inventory and appraisement of the personal property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by said Court on FRIDAY, February 16, 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
HENRY M. DECHERT,
2 6 fsmwit Attorney for Petitioner.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Mayor to appoint Wounded and Disabled Soldiers as Telegraph Operators.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to appoint, as soon as desirable, wounded and disabled soldiers, not exceeding two for each station house, on the police force of the city of Philadelphia, to be detailed as telegraph operators and turnkeys, to receive the same pay as those who are at present detailed for that purpose. (Provided that the present police force is not increased thereby.) And all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of David Ring from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.
Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge the following described property of David Ring from the lien of judgment entered on the official bond of Jeremiah Fowler, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for the year 1864 (D. C. D. S. B. M. 65, 20), to wit: All that certain three-story messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the late township of Roxborough, now Twenty-first Ward of the city of Philadelphia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of a certain 40 feet wide street (laid out and opened for public use by the heirs of George W. Smick, deceased, running south sixty-five degrees, three minutes west from the Ridge Turnpike Road to a certain forty-five feet wide street, also laid out and opened by the heirs of George W. Smick, deceased, and called Smick street), at the distance of five hundred and ninety-five feet six inches more or less, north eastward from the northeastwardly side of said Smick street, thence extending by the line of the said fifty feet wide street, north sixty-five degrees, three minutes east forty-five feet to a point; thence by other ground of the said Jeremiah Fowler, intended this day to be conveyed to Jonathan Ring, north twenty-four degrees, fifty seven minutes, west one hundred and thirty feet to a point; thence by other ground of the said Jeremiah Fowler south sixty-five degrees three minutes west forty-five feet to a point; thence by lot marked No. eighteen (18) in the plan of division of the estate of said George W. Smick, deceased, south twenty-four degrees, fifty-seven minutes, east one hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning: Provided, That the co-surety of said David Ring shall consent to the said release, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the use of the city in defraying the expenses of the publication of this Resolution, and provided further, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Changing the Names of Certain Streets in the Twenty-second Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the names of Duncannon avenue, and Wyandotte street, as now laid out upon the sectional plans of the Twenty-second Ward, be and the same are hereby changed, as follows:—
Duncannon avenue to Wynne street; Wyandotte street to Westeria avenue, and that the Department of Surveys be directed to change the names as recorded upon the approved plans. Provided, the parties interested therein shall pay all expenses of advertising, etc., incident to such change.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Appropriation Made to Repair Bridges, approved October 14, 1865.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That so much of the appropriation made by ordinance, approved October 14, 1865, for the purpose of rebuilding Bridges upon the Wissahickon Creek, as shall not be expended for that purpose after the completion of said work, be and the same is hereby transferred to the appropriation for rebuilding the Bridge at Penrose Ferry.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Establish Lines and Grades in the Twenty-first Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans, in duplicate, establishing the lines and grades of so much of the Twenty-first Ward as lies between Shur's lane, Ridge avenue, and the river Schuylkill, chargeable to item No. 11 of appropriation made to the Department of Surveys for the year 1866.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 10 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 1y No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 609 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 736 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—
1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.
REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—
A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 514 N. Third street; Colonel F. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.
Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.
Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.
All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 2 1y
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
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CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corpellan Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEER-SCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at: READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:35 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9:40 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1:20 A. M., and Downingtown at 1:20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:45 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 8:40 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—
FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25
The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3:45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1:00 P. M.
" Erie Express Train, 11:10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7:20 P. M.
" Erie Express Train, 7:20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6:00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3:37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1:55 P. M., arrive at New York 1:15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

America had chosen for her chief: they jeered at his large hands, and long feet, and ungainly stature; and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great Republic was in its agony, that the Republic was no more, that a head-stone was all that remained due by the law of nations to "the late Union." But it is written, "Let the dead bury their dead;" they may not bury the living. Let the dead bury their dead: let a bill of reform remove the worn-out government of a class, and infuse new life into the British Constitution by confiding rightful power to the people.

HIS POLICY.

But while the vitality of America is indestructible, the British Government hurried to do what never before had been done by Christian powers, what was in direct conflict with its own exposition of public law in the time of our struggle for independence. Though the insurgent States had not a ship in an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a belligerent, even on the ocean; and this, too, when the Rebellion was not only directed against the gentlest and most beneficent Government on earth, without a shadow of justifiable cause, but when the Rebellion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And the effect of this recognition was that acts in themselves piratical found shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their work-shops, their armories, their private arsenals, their shipyards, were in league with the insurgents, and every British harbor in the wide world became a safe port for British ships, manned by British sailors, and armed with British guns, to prey on our peaceful commerce; even on our ships coming from British ports, freighted with British products, or that had carried gifts of grain to the English poor. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the thought that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances, now owned to have been just, their Secretary answered that they could not change their laws, *ad inimitum*.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, friendly relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good relations with England. Thrice only in all its history has that yearning been fairly met; in the days of Hampden and Cromwell, again in the first ministry of the elder Pitt, and once again in the ministry of Shelburne. Not that there have not at all times been just men among the peers of Britain—like Halifax in the days of James the Second, or a Granville, an Argyll, or a Houghton in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright; but the best bower-anchor of peace was the working class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The act of recognizing the Rebel belligerents was concerted with France—France, so beloved in America, on which she had conferred the greatest benefit that one people ever conferred on another; France, which stands foremost on the continent of Europe for the solidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery and generous impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way towards intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further colonization of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe, had its origin in France; and if it takes any man's name, should bear the name of Turgot. It was adopted by Louis the Sixteenth, in the Cabinet of which Vergennes was the most important member. It is emphatically the policy of France; to which, with transient deviations, the Bourbons, the First Napoleon, the House of Orleans have ever adhered.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

The late President was perpetually harassed by rumors that the Emperor Napoleon the Third desired formally to recognize the States in rebellion as an independent power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he himself by his own better judgment and clear perception of events. But the republic of Mexico, on our borders, was, like ourselves, distracted by a rebellion, and from a similar cause. The monarchy of England had fastened upon us slavery, which did not disappear with independence; in like manner, the ecclesiastical policy established by the Spanish Council of the Indies, in the days of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second, retained its vigor in the Mexican republic. The fifty years of civil war under which she had languished was due to the bigoted system which was the legacy of monarchy, just as here the inheritance of slavery kept alive political strife, and culminated in civil war. As with us there could be no quiet but through the end of slavery, so in Mexico there could be no prosperity until the crushing tyranny of intolerance should cease. The party of slavery in the United States sent their emissaries to Europe to solicit aid; and so did the party of the Church in Mexico, as organized by the old Spanish Council of the Indies, but with a different result. Just as the Republican party had made an end of the rebellion, and was establishing the best government ever known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order peace, and prosperity, word was brought us in the moment of our deepest affliction, that the French Emperor, moved by a desire to erect in North America a buttress for imperialism, would transform the Republic of Mexico into a secundo-geniture for the House of Hapsburgh. America might complain; she could not then interpose, and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that Mexico could not, with all its wealth of land, compete in cereal products with our Northwest, nor, in tropical products, with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed dynasty, attract capital or create public work, or develop mines, or borrow money; so that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopting it, could prove only an unremunerating drain on the French Treasury for the support of an Austrian adventurer.

THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Meantime, a new series of momentous questions grow up, and force themselves on the consideration of the thoughtful. Republicanism has learned how to introduce into its constitution every element of order, as well as every element of freedom; but thus far the continuity of its Government has seemed to depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetuity is to be secured against foreign occupation. The successor of Charles the First of England dated his reign from the death of his father; the Bourbons, coming back after a long series of revolutions, claimed that the Louis who became king was the eighteenth of that name. The present Emperor of the French, disdaining a title from election alone, is called the third of his name. Shall a republic have less power of continuance when invading armies prevent a peaceful resort to the ballot-box? What force shall it attach to intervening legislation? What validity to debts contracted for its overthrow? These momentous questions are by the invasion of Mexico thrown up for solution. A free State once truly constituted should be as undying as its people; the republic of Mexico must rise again.

THE POPE OF ROME AND THE REBELLION.

It was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties so far that he alone among temporal sovereigns recognized the chief of the Confederate States as a President, and his supporters as a people; and in letters to two great prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States gave counsels for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope at Rome on the head of Duke Maximilian could not revive in the nineteenth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth; and the result is only a new proof that there can be no prosperity in the State without religious freedom.

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war which they were waging was a war for the liberty of all the nations of the world, for freedom itself, they thanked God for the severity of the trial to which He put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and as a child, in a dark night on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast to the hand of the people, and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The navy of the United States drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande; in the course of the war it was increased five-fold in men and in tonnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance, and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, about two million men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of every two able-bodied men took some part in the war; and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, one hundred and sixty-five thousand were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field forty-two regiments of infantry—nearly thirty-six thousand men; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well-mounted cavalry numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there were bought, first and last, two-thirds of a million. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the rivers; and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever-changing base; the vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forests was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and despatch. At the news of a battle the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field, to offer the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease, to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Besides the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers. The Christian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen, chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard-of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had seven thousand societies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies of money—a million and a half in money from California alone—and dotted the scene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover his freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compensation, at last saw that slavery must be abolished, or the Republic must die; and on the first day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying, "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very questionable kind;" "an act of vengeance on the slave owner," that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality. Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller:—"The emancipation policy, and the use of colored troops, were the greatest blows yet dealt to the Rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to this great consummation."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the West. Russia, whose Emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time, by raising twenty millions of bondmen into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of the Russian people, remained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its cares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was ploughed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With malice towards none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding clemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The grand battles of Mill Spring, which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson, Malvern Hill, Antistam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winchester, Nashville, the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose sons never heard the midnight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death, to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was deserved and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge struck a death-blow at rebellion.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Where, in the history of nations, had a Chief Magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had lulled, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All peoples sent him their benedictions. And at the moment of the height of his fame, to which his humility and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from God! He so shares the divine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this republic an example of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, and Ward, with their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assassination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passion for revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war—and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved—there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghenies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region, should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the "Hamlet" of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skilful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which, of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language, never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1864. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his Administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings.

Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated, and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of persons; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due to the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till, by reflection, he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the age of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in," saying:—"They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he favored himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship;" for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared his preference that "the elective franchise were now conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men, and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new Government as a condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greetings to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life, and was at peace.

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the prime minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skilful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his narrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the peoples of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenuous, knew how to poise himself upon the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being wilfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons; Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting-place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world.

CONCLUSION.

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, which is part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought-of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the Constitution as original, necessary, and inseparable members of the State.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our generals are not to be classed in the herd of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon, and William of Orange, and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. Our meeting closes in hope, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

During the delivery of the oration, prominent among the foreign ministers in the diplomatic gallery was Sir Frederick Bruce, of England, accompanied by Hon. Thomas Hovell Thurlow, private secretary, and several ladies. The Marquis de Montholon appeared in his place with M. le Comte de Taverney. The following were also present:—Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister; Senor Don Gabriel Garcia y Tassara, Spanish Envoy; Baron von Zerolt, of Prussia; Baron Welterstedt, of Sweden; Colonel de Raasloff, Denmark; Count Wydenbruck, Austria; Senor Romero, and others.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

In Memoriam of President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The flags over the public buildings, including the Capitol, are at half-mast to-day.

At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda of the capitol were opened to those to whom invitations had been extended by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries, issued by the Chairman of the Joint Committe of Arrangements.

The hall of the House of Representatives was opened for the admission of Representatives and those to whom invitations had been extended, who were conducted to the seats assigned to them.

The President of the United States was seated was seated in front of the Speaker's table. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats next to the President, on the right of the Speaker's table.

The heads of departments, with the Diplomatic Corps occupied seats next to the President on the left of the Speaker's table. Officers of the Army and Navy, who by name have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats next to the Supreme Court on the right of the Speaker's table. Representatives occupied soats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited; four rows on either side of the main aisles for Senators.

In addition to those above mention were the assistant heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayor of Washington and Georgetown, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the heads of Bureaus in the departments and others.

When Lieutenant-General Grant entered the gallery with the ladies, he was greeted with applause. The army and navy officers were in uniform. The diplomatic corps appeared in citizens dress. General B. F. Butler, on entering the hall was applauded by his friends.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by the Rev. Mr Boynton, laid before them a letter from Secretary Seward, addressed to the Speaker, making his

Acknowledgments for the invitation to be present on this occasion, but sincerely regretting that the state of his health forbids his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies. The Cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward, were present.

Senator Doolittle conducted the oraton of the day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court entered the Hall, those on the floor rose to their feet and stood until they were all seated.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 12.

General Butler to Become a Virginia Manufacturer.

General Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable mill property on the James river, near Richmond, intending to erect extensive cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 2800 acres, through which runs Dutch Gap Canal, has been offered to the General, and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operators will be settled upon it.

Jeff. Davis's Private Secretary.

Jeff. Davis's private secretary, confined in Fort Delaware, has been allowed the freedom of that institution.

Hancock's Corps.

The soldiers of Hancock's Corps are being mustered out daily, as the period of their year's enlistment expires; and by the 1st of May, of what now constitutes two regiments there will be barely enough left to organize a company.

Outrages in Florida.

The recent maltreatment of Captain Johnson in Florida, by ex-Rebels, seems to have been a maturely organized affair. The mob also called upon the United States District Attorney, and ordered him to leave the State forthwith, or forfeit his life. It is stated that the civil authorities lend their countenance to these outrages, and the military is at present inadequate to protect Union men from these assaults. The determination is to drive out all Yankees from the State.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Governor Smith, of Vermont, is President, in organizing for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favorable legislation as has been extended to the Great Central Route Company.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—Yesterday the ship *Grey Eagle*, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee for Baltimore, was spoken off Cape Henry by the revenue cutter *Kaukalee*, who supplied her with provisions.

A large sale of Government property has been advertised to take place on the 23d instant, at 2 P. M. The sale will comprise wagons, ambulances, harness, carpenters' tools, and a miscellaneous collection of camp cots, bedsteads, scrap iron, grain sacks, cooking stoves, etc. Terms cash, in Government funds. There will also be sold 30,000 feet of oak lumber, and 10,000 of ash. On the 20 instant 100 horses will be sold.

A Curious Defalcation in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, February 12.—A Concord, N. H., despatch reports that there is much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord Railroad Company, caused by developments said to implicate passengers, conductors, and other parties with embezzlement and, the issuing of spurious railroad tickets. Property to the amount of $300,000 belonging to the alleged defaulters has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

From San Salvador.

NEW YORK, February 12.—San Salvador advices to January 20 state that a violent storm occurred on the 4th ult., unroofing houses in the city, and destroying many in the interior.

—A couple were married in the cars on the road to St. Louis a few days since.

—The receipts of the theatres of Paris during the year 1865 were as follows:—January, 2,123,918f.; February, 2,065,267f.; March, 1,911,857f.; April, 1,650,749f.; May, 1,631,146f.; June, 1,165,568f.; July, 979,709f.; August, 1,234,615f.; September, 1,248,543f.; October, 1,602,145f.; November, 1,663,848f.; December, 1,891,040f. Total, 19,168,435f. The receipts in 1864 were 16,748,975. The difference, therefore, in favor of 1865 is 2,419,440.

—The Iowa *Register* states the population of the principal towns in that State to be as follows:—

Dubuque	15,814
Davenport	14,068
Keokuk, about	9 400
Burlington	8,018
Des Moines	6 851
Iowa City	5 417
Muscatine	5,272

—A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke, had not sufficient courage to "pop the question." On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately, "Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?" "Oh, yes," said the bashful lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange girl."

—Tin, one of the rarest metals in the United States, is known to occur in California and elsewhere in the Pacific regions. Recently some deposits of the oxide of the metal in Bernardino county have been experimentally worked. The ore averages about fifteen per cent. Some specimens of the best ore have been sent to San Francisco to test the capacity of the machinery there for crushing and concentrating it.

—The Boston *Journal* states that Mr. James Tetlow, who has for the last three or four years been engaged in building iron vessels in Chelsea for the Government, has been obliged to suspend payment. Quite a number of East Boston mechanics who have had contracts upon his vessels are heavy losers. One firm has bills to the amount of $14,000, another to the amount of $8500, and others from $1000 to $800. Some of them can ill afford to lose their claims.

—Grisi and Mario are engaged for the approaching season at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London. Before the opening of the season, a vocal and instrumental party consisting of Grisi, Mario, Madame de Meric Lablache, Signor Foli, and Madlle Emilia Arditi (the violinist), with Arditi as conductor, are to make a tour in the provinces; and at the same time there will be another provincial tour, including Titiens, Sinico, Zandrini, Stagno, and Bossi.

—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* announces the death of Joseph Crele, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of January, after a brief illness, at the residance of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. During the past year Mr. Crele obtained a world-wide notoriety through the newspapers, on account of his extreme longevity. He was born near the city of Detroit, in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

—An old gentleman named Rogers, from Texas, who was taking his daughter to school at Chicago, took passage on the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo a short time since, for the Garden City. He engaged a berth in a sleeping car, and retired about the time the train left Centralia. He was taken from his berth and robbed by a band of desperadoes, and thrown overboard about two miles from Tuscola, where he remained on the frozen ground until early next morning, when he was found by the section hands in an insensible condition, and conveyed on a hand car to Tuscola, where he died about a week or ten days afterwards. His daughter did not ascertain his whereabouts in time to see him before his death.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, given better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,

W. D SEIGFRIED.

No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

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